



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the Year 1938

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. W. CATTO, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.



NEWPORT, Mon. :

A. T. W. James, York Place.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

*Alderman CYRUS T. CLISSITT, J.P.
(Died 20th October, 1938).

Deputy-Chairman :

*Alderman F. J. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

THE MAYOR

(Alderman Mrs. M. A. Hart, J.P.)

*Alderman W. CASEY

*Councillor W. G. RUDD, J.P.

„ G. SCOTT

Councillor H. G. BARTER

„ *G. W. ARMSTEAD

„ *T. F. MOONEY

„ A. A. WRIGHT

„ *Mrs. E. RAWDEN

HEALTH (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Alderman F. J. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman :

Councillor T. F. MOONEY.

Members of the Health Committee marked *

with Mrs. N. PADGET and Mrs. G. M. SLADE as Co-opted Members.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor E. W. KING.

Deputy-Chairman :

Councillor R. DAVIES.

THE MAYOR

(Alderman Mrs. M. A. Hart, J.P.)

Councillor R. S. TYACK

„ A. F. DOLMAN.

„ J. PARRY BROWN,

O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor C. G. LLOYD

„ W. PINNELL

„ A. A. WRIGHT

„ Mrs. E. RAWDEN

„ J. W. DAWSON

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor W. G. RUDD, J.P.

Representing the Corporation

... The Mayor (Alderman Mrs. M. A. Hart, J.P.), Aldermen E. A. Charles, J.P. (Died 6th May, 1938), W. J. Wall, Councillors G. W. Armstead, A. E. Wills, J.P., C. H. Adams, G. A. Davies and F. Wadge.

Co-opted Members :

Representing the Medical Profession

Drs. T. Morrell Thomas, C. E. P. Forsyth and J. T. Rice Edwards.

Representing the Social Workers

... The Revs. Father Cummins, D. D. Joseph and E. M. Griffith, Mr. G. Thomas and Mrs. H. Lovelock.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.



Medical Officer of Health	...	...	H. W. Catto, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	D. E. Lawrence, B.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.)	...	...	Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistants to Medical Officer of Health			Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. Miss Patience Craig, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant	do.	(Part-Time)	F. G. D. Kerr, M.B., Ch.B.
Tuberculosis Officer (King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Assoc'tion)			A. Carveth Johnson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Public Vaccinators	...	...	Harvey Nichol, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. J. Frank Nicholson, M.D., Ch.B. J. Elgood, F.R.C.S., M.B., B.S. W. F. Waudby Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch. B.A.O.
District Medical Officers	...	...	W. E. Wade, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. W. Carraway Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Miss L. M. Griffiths, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consultants :—			
Gynaecologist	...	...	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	...	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist	...	...	D. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
Borough Analyst (Part-Time)	...	...	G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Veterinary Officer under Tuberculosis Order, 1925 (Part-Time)	...	...	H. S. Robinson, M.R.C.S. (to 31st March, 1938)
Secretary, Venereal Diseases Committee			Percy E. Jones
Senior Urban Sanitary Inspector	...		C. J. Burr, ^{1,3,4} .
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	...		E. J. Davies, ¹ , F. J. Keyes, ¹ , W. J. Griffiths, ^{2,3} , R. J. Pendlebury, ^{2,3} , F. C. Farthing, ^{2,3} , C. R. Pepperell, ^{2,3} , J. J. Galsworthy, ^{2,3} , and E. V. Collins, ² .

HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.

Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses ... Miss B. E. M. C. Evans, ⁵, Miss A. French, ⁵, Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss M. M. Bond, ^{5,6}, Miss M. Oldfield, Miss K. B. Baynam ^{2,5,6}, Miss A. M. Jones ^{5,6}, Miss E. M. Lewis ^{5,6}, Miss C. Parker ^{5,6}, Miss T. M. Inns ^{5,6}, & Miss B. Hoare ^{5,6},

Health Visitor for Infectious Diseases Miss E. M. Holland, ^{5,6},

Municipal Midwives ... Miss T. Nolan (Senior), Miss M. M. Goodwin, Mrs. G. M. Burroughs, Mrs. W. M. Davies, Miss D. G. R. Morgan.

Clerical :—

Chief ... Percy E. Jones.
W. H. M. Jones, E. de Lloyd, W. J. Croker,
L. H. Harper, A. J. Rowe, J. F. Jones,
R. G. Coslett, Miss B. E. Williams,
R. H. Gower, K. J. Whitcutt and Miss
B. D. Gapper.

Laboratory Assistant ... W. H. M. Jones.

Vaccination Officer ... E. de Lloyd.

Female Lay Assistants (M. & C.W.) ... Miss H. H. Waldron & Miss B. M. Pierce.

Part-time Assistants:—

Orthopaedic and Nurse Masseuse ... Miss V. Gillman Jones.

U.V.R. Clinic Nurse ... Miss M. A. Common.

Lay (M. & C.W.) ... Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss Huntley, Miss R. Harris and Mrs. B. E. Cable.

Allt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital :—

Matron ... Miss J. Adams.

Engineer-Porter ... F. W. S. Casburn.

House Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers ... H. J. Smith and I. L. Taylor.

Crick House (Small Pox) Hospital ... Caretakers : Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Billing.

School Medical and M. & C.W. Clinics Caretakers : Mr. & Mrs. T. Young.

- ¹ = Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.
- ² = Certificate Royal San. Inst. and San. Insp. Joint Board.
- ³ = Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).
- ⁴ = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
- ⁵ = State Certified Midwife.
- ⁶ = Health Visitor's Certificate. (Royal San. Inst.).

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR 1937 & 1938.

Area of Borough (Land and Water)			7,873 acres.	
			1937	1938
Population (estimated)	...	...	96,210	95,910
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	12.22	12.18
Dwelling Houses (estimated)	...	...	22,624	22,996
Do. Void (included in above)	...	...	477	375
Average number of occupants per dwelling house			4.25	4.17
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down)	...	...	532	372
Live Births (nett)	No.	...	1,572	1,572
	Rate	...	16.34	16.39
Deaths (corrected for				
Non-Residents)	No.	...	1,230	1,161
	Rate	...	12.78	12.10
Infant Deaths (Do.)	No.	...	98	97
	Rate per 1,000 Births	...	62.3	61.7
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1,000 per annum	...	...	1.55	1.48
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	...	...	.260	.375
Rateable Value at March 31st			£710,281	*£725,685
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			£2,666	*£2,860
Rate for Financial Year—in the £			12/9	*13/4

* At 31st March, 1939.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ROYAL CHAMBERS,
HIGH STREET,
NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1938. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

AREA OF BOROUGH.

By the Newport Extension Act of 1934, which became operative 1st April, 1935, the area of the Borough of Newport was increased from 5,020 acres to 7,873 acres—an addition of 2,853 acres.

This is the fifth extension of the Borough that has taken place. It will be of interest to compare the essential statistics at the dates these extensions were made:—

Year of Extension	1832	1877	1889	1904	1935
Area ...	938	2734	4924	5020	7873
Population ...	7062	32953	49910	72420	97500
Number of Houses	?	4856	7970	12450	21734
Birth Rate ...	?	40.87	33.6	32.48	16.96
Death Rate ...	?	27.31	17.5	15.63	12.38
Infant Mortality ...	?	167.8	161.8	153.9	70.3

The new areas added in 1935 comprise:—

Old Authority	Parish	Area in Acres
Magor Rural District Council.	Part of Christchurch...	1060
St. Mellons Rural District Council—		
	Part of Bettws ...	7
	„ Malpas ...	690
	„ St. Woolos ...	1096
	Total ...	2853

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Extended Borough at the middle of 1938 was 95,910, a decrease of 300 compared with the figure for 1937, although the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) amounted to 411. The decrease in the population is due to two causes—the continued extension of house building beyond the new Borough Boundary and to the fact that a comparatively large number of workers, many with families, have left the town for districts where work is available.

Dwellinghouses.—From an examination of the Rating and Valuation Lists it was found that 395 new houses had been rated and 23 old houses taken off the Rates during the 12 months ended June 30th, 1938. This gives a nett increase of 372 houses. The total number of dwelling houses in the Borough on that date was calculated to be 22,996, of which 375 were void. By December 31st the number of houses had increased to 23,200.

At June 30th the average number of persons per dwelling-house was calculated to be 4.17, compared with 4.25 last year, and the density of population (i.e., persons per acre) was 12.18 as against 12.22 in 1937 and 12.35 in 1936. The figures for the various Wards will be found in Table 1 at the end of the Report. Central Ward gives the highest number of persons per dwelling-house—5.09, and Caerau the lowest—3.68 persons per house. By comparing these with similar figures in 1931 (given in the same table) the marked improvement which has taken place will be readily seen. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards, from 5.2 in Liswerry Ward to 47.7 in Central Ward.

The Rateable Value of the Borough on March 31st, 1939, was £725,685; the sum represented by a penny rate was £2,860 and the Rate for the financial year, 13/4d. in the £.

CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-Repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works, (including Galvanised sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling works, Flour mills, and Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery making.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are (in order of numerical importance):—

Transport and Communication (chiefly Water Transport); Metal Workers (not Electro-plate or Precious metals); Commercial; Finance and Insurance (excluding Clerks); Personal Services (Domestic Servants, Waiters, etc.); Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists, etc.; Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional men and Typists); Professional occupations; Electrical Apparatus Makers, Fitters and Electricians; Workers in Wood and Furniture; Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco; Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants; Warehousemen, Store Keepers, etc., Painters and Decorators; Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials (chiefly in ships); Textile goods and articles of Dress; Printers, Bookbinders and Photographers; Mining and Quarrying; Brick making, Pottery and Glass manufacture.

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Ministry of Health Circular 1728 (Wales) Appendix I.).

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	1515	771	744	Birth rate per 1000 of the estimate resident population ... 16.2
	Illegitimate	57	37	20	
Stillbirths	...	58	27	31	Rate per 1000 total (live and still births ... 35.5
Deaths	...	1161	605	556	Death rate per 1000 of the est mated resident population 12.1

			Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—			
Puerperal Sepsis	...	2	1.23
Other Puerperal Causes...		3	1.84
Death rate of infants under one year of age:—			
All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	61.7
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	59.4
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	122.8
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	181
„ Measles (all ages)	...	...	7
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	4
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	11

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTH ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1938 was 1,647. Over 99.8 per cent. of the births were notified. This high percentage has been maintained for years without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The stillbirths notified and registered numbered 63; in addition there were 46 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1931-1938 are as follows:—

		1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
ve rths {	Notified and Registered	... 1630	1554	1513	1535	1619	1722	1629	1644
	Registered but not Notified	... 8	3	11	9	10	3	7	3
	Notified but not Registered	... —	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Total Live Births		... 1638	1557	1524	1545	1630	1725	1637	1647
ill Births Notified and/or Regist'd		76	72	68	73	77	71	68	63
scarriages		23	22	29	24	23	32	43	46
vin Births (No. of Children)		52	48	38	46	37	43	40	50

The live and stillbirths notified by midwives numbered 1,210, by doctors, parents and others, 500.

REGISTERED LIVE-BIRTHS.

The nett number of live births registered for the Borough during 1938, was 1,572 (808 boys and 764 girls), and the birth rate 16.39 per 1000 of the population, compared with 16.34 in 1937, an average of 17.84 during the five years 1928-32, and of 16.62 during the quinquennial period 1933-37. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1938 was 15.1 and in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 15.0. The birth rate in Newport was slightly higher in 1938 than in the previous year, although the actual nett number of births was precisely the same.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 57. The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1938 was 3.6 per cent.—a higher figure than the average of 2.93 for the five years 1933-37. The figures for the previous years were: 3.1 in 1926, 2.5 in 1927, 2.8 in 1928, 3.1 in 1929, 3.7 in 1930, 3.1 in 1931, 3.2 in 1932, 3.3 in 1933, 3.1 in 1934, 2.7 in 1935, 2.5 in 1936 and 2.99 in 1937.

STILLBIRTHS.

The compulsory registration of Stillbirths came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The nett number of Stillbirths registered in Newport in 1938 was 58, with a rate of .60 per 1,000 of the population. The comparative rate for England and Wales was also .60 and in the 126 Great Towns .58. Judging from the result of the compulsory registration of stillbirths, the figures previously recorded in the Borough appear to have been fairly complete. The annual average number for the past five years was 66.8 stillbirths.

In Newport the proportion of births belonging to the Still-born category has altered very little since the time births first became notifiable in 1908. During 1910-1914 the proportion of stillbirths per 1,000 Total Births was 46.99; 1915-1919 it was 40.79; 1920-1924 it was 40.77; 1926-1930 it was 41.11; and 1931-1935, 43.0. During the past three years there was a marked decrease, the proportion being 35.6 in 1938, 37.9 in 1937 and 37.8 in 1936.

Having regard to the fact that Syphilis is a common cause of stillbirths, the Anti-Venereal Diseases Campaign, part of which is undertaken by the Maternity and Child Welfare service, can and does ensure in many cases the birth of healthy infants from syphilitic mothers if they have had adequate specific treatment.

INFANT MORTALITY.

97 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 61.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with 62.3 in 1937, 63.8 in 1936, 70.3 in 1935, 79.9 in 1934, 93.7 in 1933, and

with 73.5 and 69.9 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1933-37 and 1928-32, respectively. In England and Wales the rate during 1938 was 53 and in the Great Towns 57. The infant mortality in Newport in 1938 was lower than any year since 1930 and 11.8 below the average for the previous five yearly period. The improvement is due, largely, to fewer deaths from Respiratory Diseases, and Infectious Diseases. Unfortunately the improvement shown in 1937 by fewer deaths from Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis, was not maintained in 1938, but there has been some improvement during the year in the figures for Wasting Diseases and Prematurity, which fell from 47 to 39. The chief causes of death and their variations over a period of years will be seen in the table below.

INFANT MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908-1912		1933-1937		1938		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	7.6	5.6	4	4.1	2.5
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	7.1	5.2	10	10.3	6.4
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	36.0	26.4	39	40.2	24.8
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	17.8	13.1	22	22.7	14.0
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	.7	.5	1	1.0	.6
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	1.4	1.0	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	19.2	14.1	12	12.4	7.6
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	.2	.1	—	—	—
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	10.1	7.4	9	9.3	5.7
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	73.5	97	100	61.7
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	1.4	1.0	3	3.1	1.9
Uncertified Deaths ...	.9	1.1	.5	.4	1	1.0	.6
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem	—	—	3.3	2.5	2	2.1	1.3

†Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Compared with the previous 5 yearly period six of the groups show a decreased rate and three of the groups an increased rate, unfortunately one of the latter is Diarrhoeal Diseases, which are looked upon as preventable.

Age at Death.

For the purpose of further analysis the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups and the following figures are given for comparison. (Rates per 1,000 live births) :—

Age Group.			Newport		England and Wales, 1937
			1938	Previous 5 yearly average	
Under 1 month	...	...	31·8	37·4	30
1 to 3 months	...	...	6·4	11 9	9
3 to 6 months	...	...	10 2	10 0	8
6 to 12 months	...	...	13 3	14·1	10

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising service methods of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice on the part of the patient of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy. On the other hand it has ensured mothers who could not provide medical help for themselves obtaining it when the necessity arises.

Mortality among Illegitimate Children.—Of 57 infants born out of wedlock, seven died. The death rate was 122·8 per 1,000 of such births compared with an average of 110·6 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. In 1937 it was 63·8; in 1936, 73·2; in 1935, 136·4; 1934, 81·4; 1933, 127·6; and in 1932, 83·2.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

Notification.—Since October 1st, 1937, all cases of Puerperal Fever have been included in the term Puerperal Pyrexia. 17 cases, all residents of the Borough, were notified. 8 of these were treated

in Hospital, 6 at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 1 at Woolston House and 1 at Allt-yr-yn Hospital. All the remaining cases were nursed in their own homes, the services of Queen's Nurses being provided for 5 of them. The number of cases per 1,000 live births was 10.8, compared with 11.0 during the previous five years.

Deaths. 5 mothers died from diseases and accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition or 3.18 per 1,000 live births. 4 of these occurred in Public Institutions; 2 of the five deaths were from Puerperal Sepsis, both following abortions and occurred at the Royal Gwent Hospital. The mortality for Puerperal Sepsis was 1.27 per 1,000 live births. For England and Wales the corresponding rate was 0.89. The total maternal mortality rate in Newport was 3.18 compared with 3.08 in the whole country.

It will be seen from the figures given below that the maternal deaths in Newport during 1938 show an increase over the two previous years. The rate of 3.18 per 1,000 live births is also slightly above the average for the previous 5 years; nevertheless the gradual reduction in the rates in quinquennial periods since 1896 is a gratifying feature of the table, and Newport's maternal death rates over a period of years compare well with those for England and Wales.

Period.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births					
			Sepsis		Other Puerperal Causes		Total	
							Newport	
			Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900	...	...	3.0	1.41	6.8	3.19	9.8	4.60
1910—1914	...	..	3.2	1.36	8.4	3.58	11.6	4.95
1922—1926	...	...	4.4	2.15	4.4	2.15	8.8	4.31
1927—1931	...	...	2.2	1.31	5.4	3.21	7.6	4.52
1932—1936	...	...	1.8	1.17	2.8	1.83	4.6	3.0
Year 1929	...	...	3	1.77	4	2.37	7	4.14
„ 1930	...	..	2	1.19	5	2.97	7	4.16
„ 1931	...	...	2	1.25	8	5.00	10	6.25
„ 1932	...	..	1	0.66	2	1.32	3	1.99
„ 1933	...	..	1	0.70	2	1.41	3	2.11
„ 1934	...	..	3	2.01	3	1.34	5	3.35
„ 1935	...	..	3	1.87	5	3.11	8	4.98
„ 1936	...	...	1	0.61	3	1.84	4	2.45
„ 1937	...	...	—	—	2	1.27	2	1.27
„ 1938	...	...	2	1.27	3	1.91	5	3.18

It is a well recognised fact that liability to infection largely depends upon the general health of the patient. The organisms which cause Puerperal Fever are sometimes harboured by the women before child-birth, whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this, medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of this condition.

Conditions of overcrowding still exist in a considerable number of houses in which births occur. Adequate Maternity Hospital provision is the only practical solution. A great step forward was made by the reservation of part of the Maternity Block at 131 Stow Hill (4 of the 8 beds) for the reception of confinement cases coming under the purview of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, where the home conditions are unsatisfactory or where complications are threatened. This bed reservation has in practice been found to be inadequate and the Institution has, as a matter of fact, taken in far more patients than was at first anticipated.

This is in addition to the arrangement whereby beds are reserved in two private Maternity Homes for suitable cases should the need arise.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 993 expectant mother (or 58.1 per cent. of notified live and still births) were under the observation of the staff, compared with 829 in 1937, 768 in 1936, 1,016 in 1935, and with 746 during 1934

223 new Expectant Mothers became members of the Centres in addition to 43 counted last year ; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were, at the Clinic 4,459, at Centres 804, Total 5,263. 1,130 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres consists of medical advice and instruction in infant hygiene generally. It is to be deplored that time cannot be found for systematic lectures, only personal talks being possible at odd times,

Ante-natal work continues to increase and the pressure on the staff is heavy. Nevertheless the attendance of these mothers at the Clinics must be persistently encouraged by all available means.

351 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with fresh milk for varying periods according to their circumstances—in addition many other necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at the Centres and Clinic from voluntary as well as Corporation funds.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 23 births (11 non-residents) occurred there, of which 8 were stillbirths. At 131 Stow Hill 236 births took place, of which 15 were stillbirths; all except two were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 259 registered births at Public Institutions.

There were 5 Registered Nursing and Maternity Homes in the town, at which confinements took place during the year. 220 births occurred in them; 10 were stillbirths ; 75 were non-residents.

In all 479 births at Institutions were registered.

In addition to the reservation of maternity beds at the Public Assistance Hospital on Stow Hill, arrangements still exist for the admission of maternity cases to the Herbert Street Maternity Home and Gold Tops Nursing Home. The Corporation pay the fees; but the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances.

183 such cases were admitted during the year on the recommendation of your Officers—181 into 131 Stow Hill (in addition to 18 cases for Antenatal treatment), and two into Herbert Street Nursing Home—compared with 142 during the year 1937 and 96 in 1936. The cost of nursing and maintenance amounted to £1,572 15s. 4d.; in addition the sum of £412 3s. 6d. was paid for operations and medical attention. The patients are assessed for repayment according to their financial circumstances, but the distress is such at the present moment that £285 10s. 8d. was all that could be claimed.

Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1938) to £797 7s. 0d. for 494 patients, a sum which is larger than that paid in 1937. The amount claimed from patients amounted to £153 4s. 0d.

Of the 494 cases, 69 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 139 were required to repay part, and 286 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£66 9s. 6d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. Repayments made by patients amounted to £2 4s. 7d.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits and Re-visits			Visits and Re-visits	
	1937	1938		1937	1938
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	1127	1130	Infants	6171	5781
Other Mothers ...	389	413	Children 1—5 years	9964	9572
Infectious Diseases	110	36	Infectious Diseases	990	2427
Total ...	1626	1579	Total ...	17,125	17,780

	1937.	1938.
Attempted Visits (Mothers out)	4,062	3,918
Total Visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits	22,813	23,277

The number of visits to homes was about the same as that for the previous year. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly *Home Visiting*. It is fundamental to the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, the basis

of which is mainly the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ," *Home Visiting* serves a valuable purpose in checking the work of midwives, in obtaining knowledge of a large number of cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for "their material."

CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

6,472 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres. The total attendances recorded were 22,492. 9,572 Home Visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under 5 years at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 37,151, compared with 31,994 during 1937, 34,233 in 1936, 33,432 in 1935, 26,448 in 1934, 20,113 in 1933, 17,860 in 1932, and 15,282 in 1931. Remarkable figures which are continuously increasing.

INFANT FEEDING.

1,543 newly born infants were visited during 1938.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect of methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows:—

	1938	Average previous 5 years
Breast Milk only	87.1	87.9
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk 2.4	2.4	2.3
Total wholly or partly Breast Fed	89.5	90.2
Artificial Food only	9.3	8.6
Too weak to take nourishment ...	1.3	1.7

Enquiries were made in reference to 76 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 8 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in no fewer than 33 others, or 43.4 per cent. of the deaths under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

15 of the 76 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 15 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,312 infants showed that 45.0 per cent. of them were still breast-fed, compared with an average of 47.9 during the previous 5 years. The figure is better than last year's (42.4), but the proportion of children who are breast-fed at 6 months of age is now much lower than it used to be. In 1914 it was 73.7 per cent., in 1924, 61.4 per cent., and in 1934, 54.4 per cent.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEW-BORN.

10 cases were notified, compared with 11 last year. 56 other cases of inflamed eyes, of which 53 were of a mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition. Of the 10 notified cases, 7 were somewhat severe; one of these received hospital treatment as an out-patient, and 9 were treated in their homes by their own medical attendants, nursing attention being provided for them. 44 of the 56 unnotified cases were treated by their own doctors—and 12 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

The number of cases of *Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified* in 1938 (10) gives a case rate per 1,000 births of 6.36, compared with the average for the previous 5 years of 6.89. The disease has markedly declined since it was first made notifiable in 1914, due largely no doubt to improved instruction of midwives and their consequent better care of the baby's eyes at birth.

The enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed:—Vision unimpaired, 10 ; Vision impaired, Nil ; (2 of the 10 cases cleared up after the end of the year).

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt treatment in severe cases, as the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible is essential for obtaining a successful result.

If the practice recommended by some of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The Corporation's scheme for a Municipal Midwifery Service was printed in full in my Annual Report for 1937. It provided for the appointment of 12 Municipal Midwives plus one Supervisory Midwife, Total 13.

This number, it was estimated, would provide the necessary service for 1,000 births per annum (the average annual number of births in Newport is between 1,550 and 1,600). The remaining 550-600 births would be attended by Private Midwives, apart from those occurring in Woolston House, and the Royal Gwent Hospital.

At the end of the year 5 Municipal Midwives were employed including the Supervisory Midwife. During the year these midwives attended 238 Midwifery Cases, 18 Maternity Cases, Total 256 cases or an average of 64 births per midwife (excluding the Supervisory Midwife).

The rate of appointment of Municipal Midwives up to the number provided for in the scheme is chiefly dependent upon the number of Private Midwives who surrender their certificates. Up to December 31st, 1938, 19 Private Midwives had voluntarily surrendered their certificates under the Act. No compulsory surrender of certificates has been required.

At the end of the year there were 20 *Private* Midwives registered to practise in Newport in addition to 7 midwives practising their profession in Public Institutions. These midwives attended altogether 1,459 births, 1,042 of which were midwifery cases and 417 maternity cases (that is with a doctor in attendance), or an average of 54 per midwife.

It will thus be seen that the supply of midwives in Newport has been ample; but as more of the private midwives surrender their certificates, as is probable, more Municipal Midwives will have to be appointed to replace them.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird, who acts as Superintendent of Midwives, reports as follows:—

At the beginning of 1938 there were 41 midwives on the register. During the year 10 left the town, and 8 surrendered their certificates under the new Midwives Act. During the year 7 new names were added and 2 midwives re-registered, thus there were 32 midwives on the register at the end of the year.

The number of births, including abortions, attended by the midwives was 1460, but in 370 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged, and for 648 mothers medical aid was obtained. The figures do not include the births in Woolston House and Royal Gwent Hospital.

Herbert Street Nursing Home was responsible for 370 cases. Of the other midwives 3 attended more than 100 cases each, 5 had over 50 cases and 3 had no cases at all.

THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

At the beginning of the year there were 4 municipal midwives, including the senior midwife. In July two more midwives were appointed. Of these 2, one resigned after a few weeks. 256 confinements were attended by the municipal midwives, and they also attended some nursing cases for the independent midwives.

Of the 41 midwives who were in practice during the year, 19 were totally dependent on their practice for a living, 21 partially and 1 not at all.

Of the midwives 40 had the C.M.B. Certificate by examination, and 1 was untrained. 17 of the 40 trained midwives had also the General Nursing Certificate.

Of the midwives belonging to the Municipal Midwifery Service, all except one were State Registered Nurses.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives were as follows:—

FOR THE MOTHER	794 (Individuals 648)
<hr/>	
During Pregnancy	293
During Labour	441
During Puerperium	60
FOR THE CHILD	234 (Individuals 205)

BREACHES OF THE C.M.B. RULES & REGULATIONS.

Delay in notification of Stillbirth	...	...	1
Delay in notification of having sent for medical aid	...	...	3
Failure to notify having sent for medical aid	...	...	2
Delay in sending for medical aid for mother	...	...	7
Failure to notify intention to practice	...	...	1
Two midwives were cautioned for negligence.			

The Inspector of Midwives made 228 visits to midwives: there were also 174 interviews at the Health Department.

NOTIFICATION OF STILLBIRTHS.

39 Stillbirths occurred in the Midwives' Practice.

Prematurity and Twins	...	8
Maceration and Strangulation	...	19
Placenta Praevia, Ante-Partum		
Haemorrhage	...	2
Contracted Pelvis, Long Labour,		
Abnormal Presentations	...	5
Full time: reason unknown	...	5

ABORTIONS AND MISCARRIAGES.

42 of these occurred in the Midwives' Practice.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MIDWIVES' PRACTICE.

Puerperal Pyrexia	...	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	10
Pemphigus	...	10
Scarlet Fever	...	7
Diphtheria	...	3
Measles	...	2

In all these, precautions were successfully taken to prevent the spread of infection.

Several (not many) of the independent midwives in practice in 1938 undertook so large a number of engagements that it was impossible for them to carry out adequately the Ante-Natal supervision of patients required by the Central Midwives Board.

Patients are beginning to book their midwives earlier in pregnancy, and this allows for better Ante-Natal supervision. Several of the older multiparæ, however, still postpone engaging a midwife until late in pregnancy, and make Ante-Natal examination difficult by not being accessible for examination. Those same patients do not always appreciate the extra care given by the midwife under the rule which has extended the latter's attendance from 10 to 14 days in the puerperum.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. ANDREWINA LAIRD,
MEDICAL OFFICER, MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended December, 1938.

During the year the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic have increased considerably. There has been an increase in the number of new patients.

Quite a number of patients attended the Ante-Natal Clinic prior to engaging the services of a midwife, and a certain proportion of cases were referred to the Clinic by private practitioners.

On the whole patients tend to come to the Clinic at an earlier stage of pregnancy and many of them attend regularly during the remaining months.

For mothers of large families this attendance involves much effort, as there are numerous duties to be attended to in the home, the meals of husband and schoolchildren to be prepared and the toddlers to be looked after at home.

There are still mothers who neglect to obtain advice or to carry out instructions when they do obtain advice. This is in spite of the efforts of the Health Visitors and the midwives who visit the homes.

A larger number of mothers were sent into 131 Stow Hill for their confinements. In former years many cases now dealt with by the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic were sent into Hospital by the Public Assistance Department. Several complicated cases have been sent to the Clinic by private practitioners, and there is an increasing desire on the part of the women themselves all over the country to have their confinements in hospital. This is easily understood when one thinks of the difficulty in obtaining help in the home during the lying-in period and the attractiveness of the care received in hospital.

Sometimes, however, the mother of a large family finds it easier to remain in her own home as she can then supervise the care of her home and children. Unfortunately these very women so frequently are patients whose health would benefit greatly by the greater rest and attention which can be received in hospital.

A certain proportion of the mothers show a definite nutritional anaemia during pregnancy and efforts are made by advice on diet and by the administration of iron to counteract this anaemia. In some cases the mother's health has been adversely affected by poverty as it is impossible to have the well balanced diet required in pregnancy on the income which certain families have. These cases are helped by grants of free milk and medicated foods through the Health Department and we are also able by the help of the Unemployment Assistance Board to obtain a grant for extra nourishment for those under the care of the Board.

The attendances at the Centres have increased during the year. The most important part of the work of the Child Welfare Scheme is the visiting in the Homes by the Health Visitor. There she can ascertain more easily the difficulties of the mother and help her to overcome them. Also it is there that the supervision of the toddler can be carried out efficiently, as it is still difficult to persuade mothers who will willingly bring their infants to the Centres to realise that it is equally essential to bring their toddlers for supervision.

The midwife now supervises the mother and baby for 14 days after the confinement, and then the Health Visitor takes over the supervision of the infant. For the health of the baby breast feeding is most important, and it is unfortunate that after the midwife leaves the patient and the mother takes over the care of the baby herself so frequently little difficulties in breast feeding arise. The Health Visitor calls and gives advice, but her duties are so numerous that it is impossible for her to make repeated visits to one home until the mother successfully establishes breast feeding, and the mother finding these difficulties and feeling unable to cope with them unaided frequently weans the baby before attending the nearest Infant Welfare Centre.

Were it possible to have more Health Visitors more frequently visiting in early infancy would be possible, and a more frequent

supervision of the toddler in his home would be obtained. From the more frequent visiting in early infancy no doubt a higher proportion of breast feeding would result, with a corresponding decrease in the amount of digestive trouble in infancy and with a possible reduction in the infantile mortality rate.

Systematic lectures in Mothercraft are not given at the Centres. The work at the Centres is exacting and it is difficult to address mothers audibly when there is no room to which infants and toddlers can be transferred while the mothers listen to a talk.

Mothercraft is taught to the senior elementary girls in 4 schools. An extension of this teaching to other schools would be of great advantage.

Of great benefit to the mothers would be teaching in simple cookery. Elaborate cooking is not likely to be carried out where a mother is extremely busy, and simple cooking is all that is required.

Instruction in food values and in marketing would be of great benefit. It is not always the dearest food that is the most nutritious.

Larger grants of free milk have been given to mothers and children with manifest advantage to the recipients. The Unemployment Assistance Board has also helped by augmenting grants for extra nourishment in cases of pregnancy and in illness.

The Social Service Council again helped with generous gifts of clothing, and many gifts of clothing have been received from private individuals and distributed to needy cases.

NURSING HOMES. Section 187-195, Public Health Act, 1936.

There were 5 Maternity Homes and 2 Nursing Homes at the beginning of the year. Early in January one Maternity Home was given up, and in November one Nursing Home was closed down—the ground being required for the site of the Civic Centre.

These Homes are inspected regularly. Any lapse in the administration of the Homes is immediately dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health and the appropriate remedy insisted upon.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION. (Sections 206-220, Public Health Act, 1936)

At the end of 1938 there were 7 foster parents and 7 foster children on the register, a decrease of 4 parents and 5 children during the 12 months. No foster parent now has more than 1 foster child. None of the registered foster parents is entirely dependent upon the keeping of foster children for a living. Without exception these children are living under satisfactory conditions and are well cared for.

1. *Notification and Registration.*

	Foster Parent	Foster Children
Number on Register, January 1st	11	12
Number added during the year	1	1
Number taken off Register	5	6
Number on Register, Dec. 31st, 1938	7	7

2. *Visitors.* Under Section 209 (2) of the Act, 8 of the Department's Health Visitors act as Infant Life Protection Visitors, having been specially appointed by the Council for this purpose.

3. No cases were proceeded against during the year.

4. *Section 210.* There has been no case where it was found necessary to prohibit any person receiving children for reward.

5. *Section 212.* No orders have been made by, or sought from, a Justice of the Peace or the Local Authority for the removal of any infant because it was not properly looked after.

THE CLINIC.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

New Patients during 1938.

<i>Affections.</i>	<i>Mothers</i>
General Advice—No apparent disease	... 256
Defective Teeth	... 95
Debility	... 35
Respiratory Affections	... 11
Albuminuria, Toxaemia and High Blood Pressure	30
Heart conditions and Anaemia	... 40
Alimentary conditions	... 59
Gynaecological conditions	... 35
Nervous Affections	... 2
Veneral Diseases	... 26
Deformity of Pelvis—History of previous difficult confinements	... 105
Varicose Veins	... 52
Tuberculosis	... 13
Miscarriages and Ante-Parturition Haemorrhage	... 5
Skin conditions	... 7
Other conditions	... 20
	<hr/> 791 <hr/>

133 old patients also attended during the year making a total of 924 individuals.

27 patients from the Ante-Natal Clinic were examined by Dr. Glyn Morgan, the Obstetric Consultant to the Clinic.

2 patients were X-Rayed by Dr. Hastings.

At 131 Stow Hill beds are provided in a ward allocated to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (now a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee) for the treatment of complicated cases of Pregnancy or labour or where there is overcrowding in the home.

199 cases were admitted into 131 Stow Hill and 2 into Herbert Street Nursing Home. Of this number 32 were sent in because of

unsuitable home conditions, the majority of the remainder were admitted for complications of labour.

43 cases were admitted for treatment during pregnancy ; 33 of these were confined while in hospital, and 6 were re-admitted for confinement.

Facilities for Immunisation against Diphtheria have been provided at the Clinic. 82 patients (75 children under 5 years of age and 7 patients of school age) were immunised during 1938. This is an increase on the number immunised in 1937, but it is disappointing that such a small number of parents do take advantage of this service.

Alum Precipitate Toxoid is the prophylactic used for the children under 5 years of age. T.A.M. was used for the children of school age.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic were 3,444 in 1938, 3,065 in 1937, and 2,695 in 1936.

Ante-Natal Clinic	3,444 + 90 (non-Expectant Mothers)
Infants and Children	239
Sunlight Clinic	4,348
Orthopaedic Clinic	2,558
Massage Clinic	2,617
Auxiliary	1,726
Other attendances at Clinic	2,488

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is a joint one between the Education Authority and the Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) Sub-Committee and provides for all school children as well as children under 5 years of age. It is administered by the latter Committee.

Two medical sessions are held weekly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The Orthopaedic Surgeon (Mr. Parker, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff), attends periodically at the Clinic to see new cases and to supervise the after care of old cases. Special

cases are also seen by him at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, where all necessary X-Ray examinations are made.

Operative and conservative treatment is carried out at the the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, and at Crossways Convalescent Home.

Six sessions are devoted to the treatment of patients by massage and remedial exercises.

All appliances and special boots are manufactured at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

Classification of New Cases.

Maternity and Child Welfare		School Children.	
Cases.			
Rickets	... 32	Kyphosis	... 11
Genu Valgum	... 19	Scoliosis	... 17
Torticollis	... 25	Genu Valgum	... 13
Talipes	... 8	Flat Feet	... 76
Scoliosis	... 3	Hallux Valgus	... 5
Kyphosis	... 3	Torticollis	... 4
Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	Old Rickets	... 5
Tuberculosis of Joint	... 1	Anterior Poliomyelitis	... 3
Pseudo Hypertrophic		Paraplegia	... 1
Muscular Dystrophy	... 1	Arthritis	... 2
Flat Feet	... 24	Synovitis	... 2
Metatarsus Varus	... 4	Epiphysitis	... 2
Coxa Vara	... 2	Diplegia	... 1
Arthritis	... 1	Pes Cavus	... 2
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	1	Congenital Dislocation	
Other Conditions	... 9	of Hip	... 1
No disease found on		Other Conditions	... 16
examination	... 12	No disease found on	
		examination	... 8
	<hr/> 147		<hr/> 169

Total Attendances.

	Including Massage	Massage only.
Infants	483	213
Children (1-5years)	1112	209
School children	3580	2195
	<hr/> 5175	<hr/> 2617

Appliances and Special Boots supplied.

Children under 5 years of age, 16: School Children, 26.

Operations and Conservative Treatment.

Children under 5 years of age 12 (+ 6 patients in hospital
at the end of 1937)

School children 9 (+ 4 patients in hospital
at the end of 1937)

Special alterations were fitted to boots in a large number of cases. Mr. Parker held 5 sessions during the year.

There was an increase in the number of new cases seen at the Orthopaedic Clinic during the year. The majority of those cases were suffering from affections of a minor degree of severity, and many of them were sent at an early stage when treatment is more efficacious.

We are fortunate in having continuity of treatment for children attending the Child Welfare Clinic when they attain school age, and further if a child on leaving school still requires treatment it is possible to arrange with the Cripples' Aid Society to take over the case so that there is no danger of treatment lapsing. The latter arrangement has been of great service to a few patients lately.

The attendances at the Massage Clinic were less than those in the previous year, in spite of the larger number of new cases. This was partly due to the fact that some cases required only a short course of treatment, and that a considerable amount of infection and illness in the homes interfered with the attendance of patients.

All cases of Rickets received in addition treatment at the Sunlight Clinic.

In the case of school children especially, many of the foot deformities are caused or aggravated by the wearing of improper shoes. Home cobbling, although one appreciates the efforts of the thrifty father, has frequently deleterious results. The maintenance of proper shoes, especially in those children who have to wear appliances, is a costly item. Fortunately in necessitous cases, free boots are available for M. & C.W. and School cases, and this is a very great boon.

CLINIC AND CENTRES SALES ACCOUNT.

VOLUNTARY ACCOUNT.

	Clinic.			Centres.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk, Groats, etc.	70	0	11	1205	4	9	1275	15	8

CORPORATION ACCOUNT.

Patent Foods	14	16	3	167	15	0			
Medicated Foods	9	1	5½	196	6	9			
Appliances, Belts, B'nd'ges	3	4	0	0	2	0			
Medical Treatment	13	0	1	111	2	7			
Dental Treatment		—		2	4	9			
Orthopaedic Treatment	1	1	5		—				
Light Treatment	11	11	0		—				
Tonsils & Adenoids									
Operation Fees	18	3	0		—				
	70	17	2½	477	11	1	548	8	3½
							£1824	3	11½

VALUE OF GIFTS—

VOLUNTARY ACCOUNT.

Dried Milk, Groats, etc.	3	11	1½	125	5	9¼	128	16	10⅞
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CORPORATION ACCOUNT.

Patent & Medicated Foods									
and Medical Appliances	42	17	6	96	3	9½	139	1	3½

AURAL AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

During 1938 the arrangement with the Education Authority for the examination of children under 5 years of age suffering from conditions liable to lead to deafness and blindness, was continued.

Mr. Sutton was in charge of the *Aural Clinic* and saw 13 cases. He also operated on 61 cases suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. This treatment was carried out at the School Clinic.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, is in charge of the *Eye Clinic*, at which he examined 42 cases of school age.

For dental treatment 23 patients were referred from the Clinic and 171 from the Centres to private dental practitioners under the arrangements provided for in the Scheme.

SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

11 Patients were admitted to the Home. The train fares in 7 cases were very kindly paid by the Voluntary Committee. All the patients derived great benefit from their sojourn by the sea.

THE CENTRES.

NEW PATIENTS.

	*Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	160	160	77	397
Central	165	178	57	400
Crindau	94	102	26	222
Lliswerry	172	174	61	407
Maindee	286	214	95	595
Beechwood	159	139	77	375
Caerau	104	81	43	228
Malpas	49	38	31	118
Maesglas	73	78	25	176
	1262	1164	492	2918

*New expectant mothers included in above:—

Alexandra 37, Central 29, Crindau 24, Maindee 31, Lliswerry 38, Beechwood 30, Caerau 9, Malpas 2, Maesglas 23.

Number of patients on Registers of Centres at the end of the year:—

	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	496	182	412	1090
Central	494	172	445	1111
Crindau	389	110	348	847
Lliswerry	496	194	371	1061
Maindee	981	245	661	1887
Beechwood	798	164	1546	2508
Caerau	381	65	280	726
Malpas	178	38	182	398
Maesglas	256	80	264	600
Total	4469	1250	4509	10228

Medical Examinations at the Centres:

	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	403	2091	1393	3887
Central	536	1648	981	3165
Crindau	167	963	1013	2143
Lliswerry	601	1877	1298	3776
Maindee	631	2039	1724	4394
Beechwood	413	2352	1922	4687
Caerau	145	867	731	1743
Malpas	87	540	560	1187
Maesglas	297	862	865	2024
Total	3280	13239	10487	27006

Total Attendance at Centres:

	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	3801	2654	2056	8511
Central	3540	2484	1609	7633
Crindau	2848	1611	1841	6300
Lliswerry	4543	3607	3486	11636
Maindee	5702	3519	2851	12072
Beechwood	4912	2895	2844	10651
Caerau	1708	1100	842	3650
Malpas	1485	777	958	3220
Maesglas	2403	1390	1693	5486
Total	30942	20037	18180	69159

The attendances at the Centres have increased during 1938 as compared with 1937, when the attendances were 59,149.

The Dental, Maternity and Fireguard Clubs have been carried out at the Centres under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee by members of that Committee who attend the Centres.

The Voluntary Committee has provided free boots for Orthopaedic and necessitous cases, and this has been a very great help. It has also paid train fares for some of the mothers going to Southerndown Rest Home. Had this not been done these mothers would not have been able to go to the Rest.

To the ladies of the Voluntary Committee I extend my grateful thanks for the many ways in which they help at the Centres.

I wish also to record my appreciation of the help given me by the Staff.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

The following is the Report of Dr. Gwyneth Daniel on the work of this clinic:—

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.

During the year 1938, 155 cases were treated at the above. All were under 5 years of age, and of these 110 were new cases.

Conditions for which treated.

	<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>
Rickets	71	14
Debility	15	15
Underweight or Marasmic	12	2
Cervical Adenitis ...	3 (1 T.B.)	3 (1 T.B.)
Kyphosis	4	1
Flat Feet	1	0
Respiratory Diseases ...	2	3
Anaemia	1	0
Enteritis	1	0
	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 38

1 Mother attended for treatment of Alopecia following confinement.

Total Attendances—

<i>Infants</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Total</i>
184	2843	29	3056

Most of these cases were treated with the mercury vapour lamp and a few by carbon arc therapy.

Rickets.—85 cases.

18 improved very much, the bony deformities disappeared and the children were more contented; 34 improved showing less bony deformities; 8 improved slightly and 25 showed no improvement. Of these, the average attendance was only 3.

5 cases reported having received treatment in 1937. In all, improvement was maintained.

Debility.—30 cases.

11 improved very much; they became more energetic and increased in muscular tone; 11 improved; 2 improved slightly; and 6 remained unchanged.

1 case reported for observation from the previous year and had maintained improvement.

Underweight or Marasmus.—14 cases.

2 improved very much with good gain in weight; 7 improved; 2 showed slight improvement; and 3 remained unchanged. 1 case reported for observation from the previous year and had continued to gain weight.

Cervical Adenitis.—6 cases—of which 2 were tuberculous.

3 improved very much; the glands subsided and there was an increase in weight and general well being; 2 improved with decrease in the size of the glands and one showed slight improvement.

Kyphosis.—5 cases.

All the cases responded well to the treatment and improved. The muscle tone increased and the Kyphosis disappeared.

Flat Feet.—1 case.

This case improved. He received exercises in the Orthopaedic Clinic at the same time.

Respiratory Diseases.—5 cases.

(a) *Chronic Bronchitis.*—2 cases. 1 improved and there was no attack of bronchitis during treatment and during the subsequent 3 months of observation; 1 showed no improvement, but the attendance was irregular.

(b) *Bronchial Catarrh.*—2 cases. Both improved.

(c) *Bronchial Asthma.*—1 case. No improvement was registered but the patient did not complete a course of treatment.

Anaemia.—1 case. There was no improvement in this patient who did not complete a course of treatment.

Enteritis.—1 case.

This patient showed no response to treatment.

Alopecia Areata.—1 case.

This patient improved and the growth of hair became normal.

School Children.

67 cases were treated during the year and made 1,297 attendances. 1 case reported for observation.

<i>Condition</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>
Debility ...	12	5
Nervous Debility ...	2	2
Bronchial Catarrh ...	9	5
Bronchitis and Bronchial Asthma ...	1	2
Cervical Adentitis ...	10 (6 T.B.)	7 (6 T.B.)
Other Tuberculous Adenitis	3	2
Other conditions ...	6	1
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 24

Debility.—17 cases.

3 improved very much with increase in weight and energy; 8 improved and developed a better colour and appetite with gain in weight; 2 improved slightly and 4 showed no change.

Nervous Debility.—4 cases.

All improved, becoming less apprehensive and gaining in weight.

Bronchial Catarrh.—14 cases

4 improved very much, the lung condition cleared up and there was no attack during treatment and during a subsequent 3 month's observation; 9 improved and 1 showed no response to treatment but did not complete a course.

Bronchitis and Bronchial Asthma.—3 cases.

2 improved very much with a gain in weight and cessation of attacks; 1 showed no improvement after prolonged treatment.

Cervical Adenitis.—17 cases—of which 12 were tuberculous.

8 improved very much, the adenitis subsided and there was a satisfactory gain in weight; 7 improved, the glands becoming smaller with improvement in general health; 2 showed slight improvement.

Other Forms of Tuberculous Adenitis.—5 cases.

- (a) *Tuberculous Mediastinal Glands*.—2 cases. Both improved with a gain in weight and the glands became smaller.
- (b) *Tuberculous Mesenteric Glands*.—2 cases. 1 improved with gain in weight and disappearance of abdominal discomfort; 1 showed no change.
- (c) *Tuberculous Inguinal Glands*.—1 case. There was no improvement in this case, but the patient only attended 4 times.

Other Conditions.—7 cases.

- (a) *Rheumatism*.—2 cases. Both improved with disappearance of pain.
- (b) *Periostitis*.—2 cases, 1 being tuberculous. Both improved in general health.
- (c) *Sirdosis*.—1 case. Improved—this treatment was combined with that in the Orthopaedic Clinic.
- (d) *Bowed Tibiae*.—1 case.—improved.
- (e) *Genu Valgum*.—1 case—no improvement.

The greatest number of cases treated for any one disease were those suffering from Rickets. All were under 5 years of age. In 70% of these there was improvement of some degree which justifies this form of treatment. In all cases Cod Liver Oil in some form was administered simultaneously. During the year 23 cases of Cervical Adenitis were treated with satisfactory results. In most cases, local treatment to the glands was given in addition to general treatment.

AUXILIARY CLINIC.

Dr. Patience Craig reports that :—

117 new cases attended the Auxiliary Clinic during the year 1938. At the beginning of the year there were 127 patients on the books as receiving treatment. During the course of the year 28 old patients returned. The total number of cases treated was therefore 272.

Of these, 1 case was proved to be suffering from Syphilis and 103 cases from gonorrhoea of whom 7 were children under the age of 5 years.

96 expectant mothers attended for treatment of whom 23 were suffering from venereal disease. Of non-pregnant women attending only 3 new cases of gonorrhoea were discovered.

3 cases of proved Gonorrhoea transferred to other V.D. Centres in the country on leaving the district, *i.e.*, Cardiff, Shrewsbury, Monmouthshire. One case was referred to the Royal Gwent Hospital for special reasons.

8 cases were discharged as cured.

7 cases of Venereal Disease unfortunately lapsed in their attendances in spite of repeated visits from the Health Visitor in charge of the clinic.

Of the 86 non-venereal cases the following conditions were treated :—

Leucorrhoea	52
Cervicitis	12
Cervical Erosions	8
Prolapse	9
Abscess of Bartholin's Gland	3
Salpingitis	1 (Transferred to the Royal Gwent Hospital).
Varicose Veins	1
	<hr/>
	86
	<hr/>

The total attendances of all patients under treatment amounted to 1,726. Out of these 512 treatments were given by Health Visitors and the remaining 1,214 by the doctor in charge.

Attendances have increased by 600 from last year—but new cases only by 3. The increased regularity of attendance may be due to the great stress laid on necessity for treatment following confinements, and to numerous visits paid by the Health Visitor with this end in view.

VITAL STATISTICS.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,227 ; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,161. This afforded a death rate of 12.10 compared with 12.78 in 1937, 12.11 in 1936, 12.38 in 1935, 12.12 in 1934, 13.18 in 1933, 11.85 in 1932, 13.07 in 1931, 10.98 in 1930, 12.62 in 1929, 11.15 in 1928, 12.45 in 1927, 10.49 in 1926, 11.85 in 1925, 11.26 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920, and 12.88 in 1919. The average for the last five years was 12.51 and for the past 10 years 12.22.

The average death rate in the 126 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1938 was 11.7.

479 deaths, or 41.3 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Public Assistance Institution, 131 Stow Hill, 314; Royal Gwent Hospital, 94; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 17; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 54. In addition, 142 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 122 ; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 1 ; Public Assistance Institution, 1; Public Works and Places, 6; and in Private Institutions, etc., 12. An ever increasing proportion of deaths take place in Public Institutions: last year the figure was 38.6 per cent., in 1925 it was 24.3 and in 1915, 22.0 per cent.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 142 or 12.2 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 546 deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards) or 47.0 per cent. of all the deaths. The latter figure was slightly less than in 1937, but except for this one instance, the proportion of deaths among the aged to the total

deaths continues to increase and the proportion of deaths under 5 years of age to diminish, as the following show; the change in the respective proportions is remarkable and gives some indication of the great advance in Public Health:—

		Percentage of Total Deaths	
		Under 5 years of Age	65 years and over.
1900	...	45.21	15.63
1905	...	35.46	19.96
1910	...	34.38	21.62
1915	...	26.84	25.88
1920	...	26.99	23.80
1925	...	24.26	29.81
1930	...	12.86	36.89
1935	...	13.72	41.69
1936	...	11.13	46.98
1937	...	10.08	48.05
1938	...	12.23	47.03

HEART DISEASES, as usual caused the largest number of deaths, namely, 272—a rate of 2.84 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 3.40). It is noteworthy that 192 of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

CANCER came next with 181 deaths and a death rate of 1.887 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 1.424 per 1,000 for the previous five years. The 1938 rate was higher by 0.359 per 1,000 than that for 1937 and was .463 per 1,000 above the last five yearly average. The disease was slightly more fatal in males—192 deaths; the deaths of females numbered 89. The sites most commonly affected in females were intestines and rectum (28 deaths); in males also, the intestines and rectum (23 deaths); and stomach (23 deaths). The steady increase in the mortality from this disease in Newport (in common with the rest of the Country generally) will be seen from the following figures:—

Average Death Rate (per 1,000 living) in 5 yearly periods.

1915—1919	...	...	.841
1920—1924	...	...	.977
1925—1929	...	...	1.256
1930—1934	...	...	1.302
1931—1935	...	...	1.314
1932—1936	...	...	1.381
1933—1937	...	...	1.424

In England and Wales the death-rate from Cancer during 1937 was 1.632 per 1,000 of the population—the rate for 1938 has not been published at the time of going to print.

RADIUM AND RADIUM-THERAPY.

The Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital decided in 1937 to bring the hospital to the forefront in the treatment of Cancer and to expend a sum of £1,500 for this purpose.

The old radium-therapy equipment has now been replaced by an up-to-date shock proof set. In addition, 85 milligrams of radium with the necessary safe and equipment have been purchased. This will enable a considerable saving to be effected in the hiring which has been the practice heretofore.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES caused 112 deaths—a death-rate of 1.168. Of these 53 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 43 to Bronchitis. The death rate of 1.168 compares well with the average rate of 1.357 for the past five years: it is in fact the lowest rate from these diseases of which we have records.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 55 or 4.74 per cent. of the total deaths. 7 of the 55 were due to suicide.

Inquests were held in 67 instances or 5.78 per cent. of the total deaths. 32 (2.76 per cent.) of the deaths were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination, and 1 death (0.09 per cent.) was uncertified.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The total deaths from diseases of a zymotic nature numbered 142 compared with 149 in 1937, 149 in 1936, 195 in 1935, 147 in 1934, 227 in 1933, 159 in 1932, 218 in 1931, 152 in 1930, 236 in 1929, 202 in 1928, 256 in 1927, 208 in 1926, 237 in 1925, and 192 in 1924. The Zymotic death rate was 1.48 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 1.87. These diseases accounted for 12.2 per cent. of the total deaths. The 142 deaths were due to the following diseases: Tuberculosis, 78 (lungs 68, other forms 10); Scarlet Fever, 2; Diphtheria, 12; Influenza, 13; Zymotic Diarrhoea, 11; Whooping Cough, 4; Erysipelas, 1; Venereal Diseases, 6; Septicaemia, 1; Measles, 7; German Measles,

1; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 1; Puerperal Fever, 2; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1; and Acute Poliomyelitis, 2. Tuberculosis and Influenza were responsible for 64.3 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The Influenza death rate of 0.13 in Newport was slightly higher than that for the Great Towns, which was 0.10.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .115).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis were 11. The deaths included in this category are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years.

The figures for quinquennial periods and recent single years are as follows:—

Period.			Rate per 1,000 births.
1911—1915	...	...	21.81
1916—1920	...	...	8.87
1921—1925	...	...	7.52
1926—1930	...	...	6.18
1930—1934	...	...	4.67
1931—1935	...	...	5.64
1932—1936	...	...	5.62
1933—1937	...	...	5.96
Year 1933	...	...	8.45
Year 1934	...	...	5.37
Year 1935	...	...	7.47
Year 1936	...	...	3.68
Year 1937	...	...	5.09
Year 1938	...	...	7.00

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 126 Great Towns was 7.8 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 5.5 compared with 7.00 at Newport.

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates from year to year; the figure for the year under review shows an increase compared with 1937, and with the average rate for the previous five years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS.

Table 11 shows the number of cases of certain non-notifiable infectious diseases (namely, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and also Scabies, Impetigo, etc.) coming to the knowledge of the Department, and the Schools affected. By arrangement with the Education Authority—an arrangement which has been in operation for many years—the School Attendance Officers report direct to the Medical Officer of Health all such cases coming to their knowledge. By these means early and surprisingly accurate information is obtained of the existence and extent of these diseases. Early information of suspected cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is also obtained and close co-operation with the School Clinic completes the circle and ensures prompt measures being taken.

Further measures are taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases in Schools such as (1) Routine Swabbing of school contacts with cases notified as Diphtheria and of the whole class when more than one case occurs, (2) the disinfection of school premises when necessary, (3) Immunisation of children against Diphtheria.

WHOOPING COUGH (Death Rate .042).

118 cases of this disease were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers, a number somewhat lower than the average for the past five years, which was 211. 33 of the cases were under School age and 83 were in the Infants' departments of the Schools. 4 deaths occurred, 1 of which was less than 12 months old, and 3 between 1 and 5 years. These give a fatality rate of 33.90 per 1,000 cases, whereas the average fatality rate for the previous 5 years was 36.02 per 1,000 cases. The death rate from this disease in 1938 in England and Wales was 0.03 and in 126 County Boroughs 0.03 also.

MEASLES (Death Rate .073).

This disease, which was epidemic during 1937, was still active in the first half of 1938 when most of the 529 cases recorded during the year occurred; 296 cases occurred during the first quarter, 159 in the second, 29 in the third, and 45 in the last quarter of the year. 317 of the 529 cases were among children of the Infants' Departments of the Schools, 146 were under School age, 3 were over School age and 63 occurred among children of the "Boys" and "Girls" Departments of the Schools.

The disease caused 7 deaths, giving a fatality rate of 13.2 per 1,000 cases. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 5.51. Comparative figures for big epidemics in recent years are :—

Year.	Cases.	Case Rate.	Fatality Rate.	Death Rate.
1927	1258	13.22	14.3	.19
1931	1524	17.08	12.5	.21
1935	909	9.59	28.6	.27
1937	1392	14.47	4.3	.06
1938	529	5.51	13.2	.07

The death-rate from Measles during 1938 in England and Wales was 0.04 and in the 126 Great Towns 0.05.

An outbreak of German Measles in what subsequently proved to be epidemic proportions, began in the last quarter of the year. 45 reported cases of Measles came to the notice of the Department during the quarter, nearly half of which, when visited, were found to be true German Measles. One death was certified from this disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1938 was 1,802, compared with 1,024 in 1937, 610 in 1936, and 800 in 1935.

VISITS AND DISINFECTION.

2,463 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 1,677 houses (5,457 rooms) were disinfected, and 9,551 articles were removed for steam disinfection; 100 articles were destroyed.

3,470 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains:

and 455 lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses. 187 such houses (566 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department.

SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate .021).

This disease was epidemic during 1938 when 992 cases were notified, compared with 229 in 1937 and an annual average of 236.8 during the 5 years 1933-1937. 208 cases occurred in the first quarter, 304 in the second, 242 in the third, and 238 in the fourth quarter. The peak of the epidemic was reached in the first week of November when 38 cases were notified. The Chart at the end of this report shows the weekly incidence of the disease.

The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 10.34, compared with a yearly average of 2.53 during the previous 5 years.

The ward with the highest case-rate was Lliswerry, 18.03, Central came next with 14.89, and Malpas with 12.19; Allt-yr-yn with 4.95 had the lowest rate.

The disease was of a mild type and only two deaths occurred—giving a fatality rate of 2.02 per 1,000 cases.

Since the introduction of Compulsory Notification (1890) there have been eight severe epidemics of Scarlet Fever in Newport, but in no one of the previous epidemics was the death rate so low as the present one. The figures are:—

Epidemic Periods	No. of Cases	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 cases
1892-3	1758	65	36.97
1896-7	642	16	24.92
1901-3	1021	31	30.36
1907-9	1374	30	21.83
1912-14	2065	46	22.27
1919-21	1633	14	8.57
1930-32	2148	13	6.05
1937-38	1221	3	2.46

Both in England and Wales and in the 126 Great Towns the death-rate from Scarlet Fever was 0.01, compared with 0.02 at Newport.

637 or 64.21 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were home-nursed either at the parents' special request, or because there was no room in the Hospital, in which cases the Department satisfied themselves that the home circumstances were favourable for proper isolation and treatment. The daily average number of cases of Scarlet Fever under treatment throughout the year was 46.2 compared with 15.4 in 1937.

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

(Death Rate .125).

396 cases were notified, compared with 330 in 1937, and with an annual average during the past five years of 207.6. The case rate per 1,000 living was 4.13. The disease was most prevalent during the first half of the year. 125 cases occurred during the first quarter, 87 during the second, 79 during the third, and 105 during the fourth quarter. 12 deaths occurred (including one inward transfer), giving a fatality rate of 30.3 per 1,000 cases notified—which compares favourably with the fatality rate of 43.35 during the past five years. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.125 compared with 0.07 for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns. 319 or 80.55 per cent. of the notified cases were treated in Hospital. In the search for sources of infection and the swabbing of contacts 62 "carrier" cases were discovered. 13 of these were isolated in Hospital.

During the year, 175 cases were immunised—93 at the School Clinic and 82 at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. In spite of propaganda such as distribution of leaflets and public appeals, etc., the general public are slow in taking advantage of this method of prophylaxis.

It has been decided to keep in the Health Department a supply of immunising products for Private Practitioners should they need them for their patients. So far there has been little demand for them.

Antitoxin is kept in stock at the Health Department to facilitate its early administration by the medical attendant.

2,090,000 units (209 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration

of antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate, Nil).

(Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included).

4 cases were notified during the year.

The 4 cases, all of the Para-Typhoid B type, occurred during the 2nd quarter—2 (in Royal Gwent Hospital) in St. Woolos Ward and one each in Maindee and St. Julian Ward. Three of the cases were notified in April, all within 5 days. The fourth was notified early in July. Although the most careful investigations were made into the patients' movements, and into the water, milk, and other food supplies no connection between the cases was discovered. In one case the infection was probably caught at a function attended by the patient in another town, as the Medical Officer of Health of that town notified me that in certain cases of Typhoid which had been notified to him attendance at this function had been a common factor. The four cases were of mild character; they were all removed to Hospital and recovered. There was no extension of the disease.

The annual average number of cases of this disease notified during the past five years was 3.0.

TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 0.813 (Lungs, 0.709; Other forms, 0.104)]

DEATHS.—78 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis occurred in Newport; 68 from Pulmonary and 10 from Other Forms. The latter include Brain 5, Bowel 2.

The death-rate from "All Forms" of Tuberculosis is the **lowest recorded**, as are also the death-rates from Pulmonary and

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The figures given below show the comparison with previous years and with England and Wales.

Tuberculosis Death-Rates (per 1,000 of Population).

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Forms	
			Newport	England & Wales
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...
1932	0.96	0.156	1.116	0.84
1933	0.79	0.158	0.948	0.82
1934	0.868	0.194	1.062	0.76
1935	0.950	0.116	1.066	0.72
1936	0.957	0.093	1.050	0.69
1937	0.738	0.125	0.863	0.69
1938	0.709	0.104	0.813	?

Notifications.

The following table shows the number of fresh cases notified each year for the past seven years:—

Year	Lungs	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1931	175	64	239
1932	188	68	256
1933	170	55	225
1934	132	66	198
1935	145	62	207
1936	133	51	184
1937	155	62	217
1938	155	53	208

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1938
at various age groups.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1—	4	2	11	3	...	1	2	1
5—	9	8	9	12	1	...	1	3
15—	19	21	7	3	4	9	1	...
25—	17	22	2	1	11	14	1	...
35—	9	7	2	2	6	2	...	...
45—	18	6	...	...	6	5	...	...
55—	7	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
65 and upwards	4	1	...	...	3	2	..	.
Total	87	68	32	21	35	33	6	4

Tuberculosis of Lungs.

Of the 155 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1938, 124 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 80 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926, 62 per cent. in 1927, 69 per cent. in 1928, 62 per cent. in 1929, 63 per cent. in 1930, 68 per cent. in 1931, 66.5 per cent. in 1932, 75.3 per cent. in 1933, 74.2 per cent. in 1934, 68.9 in 1935, 69.9 per cent. in 1936, and 78.7 per cent. in 1937—a definite improvement in the past two years.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920; for the period 1922-6 it was 688.7; for 1927-31, 662.5; for 1932-36, 540.4; for the year 1937, 458.1; and for 1938, **438.7**—a marked reduction. Only once before has so low a fatality been recorded—in 1933, when the figure was 411.8.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the 53 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, 39 or 73.6 per cent. were alive at the end of the year—a figure below the average and compares with 80 per cent.

in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, 79 per cent. in 1928, 76 per cent. in 1929, 71 per cent. in 1930, 78 per cent. in 1931, 83.8 per cent. in 1932, 80 per cent. in 1933, 68.2 per cent. in 1934, 70.9 per cent. in 1935, 82.3 per cent. in 1936, and 93.5 per cent. in 1937.

The fatality rates per 1,000 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the following five-yearly periods were:—1923-1927, 316.4; 1928-1932, 248.4; 1932-1936, 217.4; for the year 1937, 193.5; and for 1938, 188.7—an impressive decline.

As to notifications received after death of the patient, there is little improvement in the percentages of either Pulmonary or Non-Pulmonary cases so notified, but the proportion is very low—less than 2 per cent. last year.

Tuberculosis—All Forms.

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the end of the year was:—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	331	...	286	...	617
Non-Pulmonary	161	...	156	...	317
All Forms	492	...	442	...	934

During each of the previous eight years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was 1937, 940; 1936, 860; 1935, 861; 1934, 821; 1933, 798; 1932, 730; 1931, 701; 1930, 676; 1929, 655—an almost continuous increase.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tuberculous patients as sub-tenants, and has led to the refusal of some property owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants. This undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain from consulting their medical attendants until the disease had become well advanced in many cases.

All medical practitioners have been circularised with the object of securing diagnosis and notification of cases at the earliest possible moment.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 205 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his assistant during 1938—a decrease of 56 cases compared with last year, which in its turn was a decrease of 79 on the previous year's number. The importance of this preventive aspect of their work is obvious.

With regard to the Non-Pulmonary form of the disease, the infection in many of the cases is Bovine in origin and is conveyed to children and infants by means of infected milk. There are hopeful signs, however, that the country is gradually appreciating the advantages of a "safe" milk. At present pasteurisation properly carried out is the only certain method of safeguarding our milk supplies.

The occupations of the cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1938 are set out on the following pages. No case engaged in the milk trade was notified.

OCCUPATIONS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(A)—PULMONARY.

MALES.				FEMALES.					
In-door	No.	Out-door	No.	Partly In-door and partly Out-door	No.	In-door	No.	Out-door	No.
Boilermaker	1	Bricklayer	1	Docks Superv.	1	Barmaid	1		
Boot Repairer	1	Coal Trimmers	3	Painters and Decorators	2	Clerks	4		
Butcher	1	Errand Boy	1	Seamen	2	Domestics	9		
Carpenter	1	Fireman	1			Hospital Sister	1		
Cellarman	1	Foreman	1			Housewives	34		
Clerks	3	H'lage C'tractor	1			Librarian	1		
Draughtsman	1	Hawker	1			Nail Fact. Wkr	1		
Electricians	2	Insur. Agent	1			Shop Assistants	3		
Engineer	1	Labourers	13			Teachers	2		
Fireman (Ships)	1	Loader-up	1			Typist	1		
Fish Salesman	1	Lorry Drivers	2						
Goods Agent	1	Newspap. Vndrs	3						
Machinists	2	Soldiers	2						
Metal Workers	11	Watchman	1						
Stall Holder	1	Traveller	1						
Tailors	2								
Unemployed	2								
Warehouseman	1								
Total	34	Total	33	Total	5	Total	57	Total	-

(B)—NON-PULMONARY.

MALES.				FEMALES.					
In-door.	No.	Out-door.	No	Partly In-door & Partly Out-door	No.	In-door.	No.	Out-door.	No.
Clerks	2	Labourer	1			Factory Worker	1		
Eng. Fitters	2	Newspap. Vend.	1			Hairdresser	1		
Iron Worker	1	Rent Collector	1			Housewives	4		
Shop Assistant	1	Salesman-Drvr	1						
Total	6	Total	4	Total	-	Total	6	Total	-

(C)—SUMMARY.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total of Both.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In-door Occupations	34	57	6	6	103
Out-door Occupations	33	...	4	...	37
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door	5	...	...	...	5
School Children	9	9	10	11	39
Under School Age	5	2	11	3	21
No Occupation	1	...	1	1	3
Total ...	87	68	32	21	208

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients:—

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Both				Totals	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A. NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):	55	49	12	6		12	6	14	7	244	253	176	145	818
(a) Definitely tuberculous	55	49	12	6	12	6	6	14	7	67	55	26	13	161
(b) Diagnosis not c'mpl't'd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	197	150	132	656
B. CONTACTS examined during the year:	...	...	...	2			...	...	...	43	62	51	49	205
(a) Definitely tuberculous	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
(b) Diagnosis not c'mpl't'd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	62	51	47	203
C. CASES written off Register:	16	10	2	1	11	10	6	5	251	286	211	187	935	
(a) Recovered	16	10	2	1	11	10	6	5	27	20	8	6	61	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on Register as tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	266	203	181	874	
D. NUMBER OF CASES on Register on Dec. 31st:	295	247	53	50	53	83	77	44	348	330	130	94	902	
(a) Definitely tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
(b) Diagnosis not c'mpl't'd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	542		103		136		121		679		242		903	

The number of attendances at the Clinic was 4,248, and the number of visits to the homes of patients by the Tuberculosis Nurse was 3,951.

For several years it has been pointed out in this Report that the after-care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions and that such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme:—

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.
- ii. Greater co-ordination with voluntary agencies re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.
- iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts—such as bed-pans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.
- v. Surgical dressings for home-nursed cases.

The matter has been ventilated before the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health to enquire into the working of the Tuberculosis Scheme and other matters in Wales, and it is now probable that there will be in the near future an improvement in this direction, possibly with increased cost to the Local Authority.

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during
the year ended 31st December, 1938.
All Forms of Tuberculosis.

In Institutions on January 1st, 1938 :				Adults		Children	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Definite	...	...		38	32	13	6
Observation	...	...		—	—	—	2
Total	...	...		38	32	13	8
Admitted during the year :							
Definite	...	...		71	50	25	15
Observation	...	...		3	2	3	—
Total	...	...		74	52	28	15
Discharged during the year :							
Definite	...	...		59	52	16	12
Observation	...	...		3	1	3	2
Total	...	...		62	53	19	14
Died in institutions :							
Definite	...	...		17	7	2	—
Observation	...	...		—	—	—	—
Total	...	...		17	7	2	—
In Institutions December 31st, 1938 :							
Definite	...	...		33	23	20	9
Observation	...	...		—	1	—	—
Total	...	...		33	24	20	9

SMALL POX.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

VACCINATION.

The position in this country as regards vaccination continues to be entirely unsatisfactory. The facility with which exemption can be obtained has diminished in the mind of the public the value of Vaccination as a preventative of Small Pox. The percentage of children successfully vaccinated has been rapidly and continuously decreasing since exemption was made easy (see Table 8). In Newport during the year ended June 30th, 1938, 17.6 per cent. of the infants were successfully vaccinated compared with 17.5 in 1937, 20.8 per cent. in 1936, 20.1 per cent. in 1935, 16.9 per cent. in 1934, 20.3 per cent. in 1933, 20.97 per cent. in 1932, 27.5 per cent. in 1931, 34.4 per cent. in 1922, and 93 per cent. in 1897.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. E. de Lloyd, has presented the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1938, with comparative figures for the previous year.

	Year ending June 30th	
	1937	1938
No. of Births Registered	... 1,726	1,622
No. Successfully Vaccinated	... 285	268
No. Insusceptible to Vaccination	... 4	1
No. had Small Pox	... —	—
No. of Exemptions received	... 1,210	1,119
No. died unvaccinated	... 75	75
No. postponed by Medical Certificate	... 24	25
No. removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised	19	24
No. removed to Districts unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	... 52	42
No. in abeyance	... 57	68
Percentage successfully Vaccinated	... 17.5	17.6

“ The percenatge of children successfully vaccinated is “ almost the same as last year, which was the lowest but one ever “ recorded. This unsatisfactory result is not surprising when “ exemption is obtained so easily.”

CHICKEN POX.

During the year 509 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 437 in 1937. 421 of the cases were among school children, 86 among children under school age, and 2 over school age. The schools affected will be seen in Table 11. The rules for exclusion from school laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

MUMPS.

87 cases were reported during the year, compared with 901 in 1937.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications of the following Infectious Diseases were received during the year:—

Erysipelas	... 58 Cases
Pneumonia—Influenzal	... 12
Acute Primary	... 98
	— 110 „
Encephalitis Lethargica	... 1 Case
Cerebro Spinal Fever	... 1 „
Acute Polio-myelitis	... 5 Cases

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free diagnosis and treatment for all persons suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital.

On May 20th, 1935, the number of sessions was increased from five per week to six; giving an additional session for females on Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m. and changing the male session on Tuesdays at 4.30 p.m. to Mondays at 10 a.m. The clinic is now open for:—

Males.—Mondays, 10 a.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays, 5.30 p.m.; and Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Notices are hung up at Public and “Public House” lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients’ Department at the Royal Gwent Hospital, provides for irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical session.

The total attendances during the years 1928-38 were as follows:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Males	3765	3372	3241	3759	2857	4503	3775	4009	3410	3876	2901
Females	1223	1045	1126	1386	1505	1603	2217	2206	2446	2042	2044
Totals	4988	4417	4367	5145	4362	6106	5992	6215	5856	4918	4945

It will be seen that a decrease in both male and female attendances has taken place during the past few years, although the figures for 1938 were slightly better than those for 1937. The marked increase in the female attendances which followed the employment of a special Health Visitor to act in a confidential capacity as a link between the Clinic and the patients’ homes has not been fully maintained.

The number of persons who attended the Clinic for the first time was as follows:—

Suffering from	1938			Average previous 5 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis ...	54	12	66	57·4	18·2	75·6
Soft Chancre ...	18	1	19	16·8	6	17·4
Gonorrhoea ...	138	34	172	118·0	25·8	143·8
Not V.D. ...	42	16	58	35·8	14·4	50·2
Totals ...	252	63	315	228·0	59·0	287·0

The total figures show that the number of persons dealt with was above the average for the past five years and also higher than that for 1937: the increase was in both sexes. Whilst cases of Soft Chancre and Gonorrhoea and also those found *not* to be suffering from Venereal Disease increased it is satisfactory to be able to report that there was a decline in the cases diagnosed as Syphilis, both in the males and in the females.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1938 was 451, compared with 450 in 1937, 457 in 1936, 450 in 1935, 341 in 1934, and a five-yearly average of 468.

The use of Arsenobenzene Compounds in the treatment of these diseases at the Clinic continues to increase, but the number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given out to private practitioners from the Health Department has been getting less as the following figures show:—44 in 1938, 58 in 1937, 75 in 1936, 34 in 1935, 60 in 1934, 39 in 1933, 40 in 1932, 78 in 1931, 80 in 1930, 110 in 1929, 146 in 1928, 100 in 1927, 174 in 1926, 381 in 1925, 182 in 1924, 209 in 1923, 156 in 1922, and 237 in 1921.

The number of female patients who cease to attend before completing treatment continues to diminish; the number of male patients who so ceased to attend was greater in 1938 than in 1937—49 as against 36—but it was still considerably less than the figure of 71—the average for the past five years. There is still room for improvement. In the case of sailors this is unavoidable because of

the nature of their calling ; they are provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

Further information will be found on Pages 81 and 82, and statistical information in Table 14 at end of Report.

Facilities for privacy in treatment are necessarily desirable when dealing with these conditions especially so in the case of Female patients. With this object in view mothers and expectant mothers are provided with facilities at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The report on this Clinic will be found on page 38.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

ALL-YR-YN.

978 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. All were residents of the Borough, none being admitted from outside. The deaths numbered 18. During 1937 the admissions and deaths were respectively 529 and 5. The daily average number of patients in hospital, 1938, was 73.4—almost the full complement of the Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

637 of the 992 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. There was also 1 re-admission case, making a total of 638 admissions. The average age of the patients was 8.2 years, and the average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 26.2 days. There were 2 deaths.

TYPHOID & PARATYPHOID FEVERS.

Four cases were admitted, 3 being of Para-Typhoid "B." They all recovered. The average age of the patients was 21.0 years and the average stay in Hospital was 21.5 days.

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

319 of the 396 cases of Diphtheria notified were treated in Hospital. In addition, 13 "Carriers" were admitted. 14 cases admitted as Diphtheria proved fatal, but 6 of these died from causes other than Diphtheria. The fatality of the Borough

Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) cases was 2.8 per cent. (2.5 per cent. among Hospital cases). The average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 30.4 days, and the average age of all patients was 12.5 years.

OTHER DISEASES.

Other diseases, cases of which were admitted were:—Polio-myelitis 2 (both died), Measles 2 (1 Port, 1 Non-Civilian). One patient already included among 319 Diphtheria cases, was suffering concurrently from Puerperal Pyrexia.

BUILDINGS.

A certain amount of repairs and renovations have been carried out during the year. The Borough Architect (C. F. Ward, Esq., F.R.I..B.A.) has kindly furnished the following details of the special work and renovations carried out from the 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, the cost of which totalled £413 10s. 0d.

External Painting.

Administrative Block.

Ward 5.

Mortuary.

Internal Decorating.

Administrative Block—Decorate 1st floor Bedrooms, &c.

Mortuary, Boilerhouse, Disinfecter Room & Engine Room.

Total cost of above work £239 9s. 10d.

General.

Insulating to attics—Administrative Block.

Supply and fix four second-hand baths.

Repairing damp walls and touching up.

New fence, Frontage, Allt-yr-yn Close.

New curtains, Administrative Block.

New carpet for Board Room.

Linoleum and felt, Nurses' Sitting Room.

12 Childrens' Chairs.

Gravel to small roads and paths.

Repairing windows to annexe, Wards 3 and 4.

Total cost of above work £174 1s. 0d.

LABORATORY WORK.

During 1983, 16,618 specimens of various kinds were examined at the Health Department, compared with 13,906 in 1937. The following is a summary of the work done:—

For Medical Practitioners.—Throat and Nose swabs, 1,407; Sputa for Tubercle, 66; Blood for Typhoid, 6; Specimens for Gonococci, 42; Other specimens, 50; Total, 1571.

Schools.—Swabs from Contacts, 2,846; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 1,415; Total, 4,261.

Health Department.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 1,349; from Suspected cases, 126; and from Contacts, 3,481; Smears for Gonococci, 227; Blood for Typhoid, 1; Faeces Urine for Enteric organisms, 2; Other specimens, 266; Total, 5,452.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.—Throat and Nose swabs, 4,862; Sputa for Tubercle, 5; Faeces and urine for Enteric organisms, 24; Other specimens, 54; Total, 4,945.

Other Institutions.—Throat and Nose swabs, 259; Sputa, 108; Other specimens, 22; Total, 389.

Attention has already been drawn in previous reports to the inadequacy of the Laboratory facilities. At present the work dealt with is simply that concerned with ordinary Public Health Administration, viz.:—the examination of swabs for the Klebs Loeffler Bacillus, Microscopic examination for Tubercle Bacilli, Bloods for Widal Reaction, microscopic examination for Gonococci, Faeces and Urines for bacilli of the Enteric Group, and a few other minor investigations. Even from the point of view of what constitutes a bare necessity as regards Public Health work it fails absolutely to meet the necessary requirements. In this connection I need only mention the biological tests to determine the virulence or otherwise of the Klebs Loeffler Bacilli isolated on culture, and the detection of Tubercle Bacilli in Milk samples by inoculation experiments.

This is far from being the sum total of the deficiencies. There are no Laboratory facilities for the Pathological work for the

200 odd patients at the Public Assistance Hospital, 131 Stow Hill, or for the inmates of Caerleon Asylum, while all the examinations of Milk samples under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, and practically the whole of the Laboratory work under the Venereal Diseases Scheme are performed elsewhere.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The Town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

	Average previous 10 years.		1938.	1937.	
Bodies removed to					
Mortuary	48.8	...	50	...	54
Number of					
Post-mortems	32.7	...	35	...	43
Inquests <i>re</i> above	22.2	...	16	...	19

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN NEWPORT.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

The Relief Districts as reconstituted on April 1st, 1935, are :—

<i>Relief District</i>	<i>Relieving Officer</i>	<i>Medical Officer</i>
No. 1.	Mr. W. B. Owen	Drs. W. G. Smith and H. A. Keane.
No. 2.	Mr. S. B. Thomas	Drs. H. A. Keane and Lilian M. Griffiths.
No. 3.	Mr. F. J. Wilson	Dr. Lilian M. Griffiths.
No. 4.	Mr. R. Finnemore	Dr. W. G. Smith.
No. 5.	Mr. F. G. W. Hurd	Dr. W. E. Wade.
No. 6.	Mr. H. J. Sutton	Dr. W. E. Wade.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY THE COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital.—For infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica,

complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

Number of beds = 80. In addition there are covered-in verandahs which permit of a further 8 beds being erected for convalescents or cases suitable for open-air treatment. There are also 3 revolving shelters in which 3 beds can be put up if necessary.

Cases from outside areas are admitted, if accommodation permits.

Small Pox Hospital.—Crick House Hospital was officially opened in July, 1931. This Hospital was established by the County Borough Authority for the reception of Town and Port cases. It is equipped to provide accommodation for 26 patients.

Ambulance Facilities.—The Corporation has three Ambulances: Infectious Diseases Ambulances—A 6 cylinder 20 H.P. Armstrong Siddeley Ambulance having accommodation for five persons including two stretcher patients; and a 26 H.P. Bedford ambulance, with accommodation for 5 patients: both are garaged at the Infectious Diseases (Allt-yr-yn) Hospital.

An accident ambulance, which is in charge of the Police, is housed at the Fire Station.

By the co-ordination of these ambulance services the removal of all patients to Woolston House and the Public Assistance Hospital is undertaken by the Health Department in co-operation with the Police, as the accident ambulance is used for this purpose when possible. It was in furtherance of this co-ordination that the Bedford Ambulance was purchased. This ambulance is used for Infectious Diseases cases only when the Armstrong Ambulance is not available.

885 cases were removed to 131 Stow Hill under these arrangements, as compared with 783 in 1937 and 694 in 1936. Of these, the Police ambulance was used for 823 (93.0 per cent.) cases and a Health Department ambulance for 62 (7.0 per cent.) cases.

A total of 1,040 cases were removed to various Hospitals during the year by the Health Department ambulances. The total

mileage of both ambulances during the year was approximately 6,700; in addition, 4,500 miles were covered by the Disinfecting Van, not included in the list of the above vehicles, making a total of more than 11,200 miles.

The ambulance service may be considered quite adequate to the needs of the Borough.

Tuberculosis.—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she also visits notified patients at their homes.

Maternity Hospitals.—The Corporation have arranged for the reservation of beds in the Maternity Ward of 131 Stow Hill for the admission on the recommendation of the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, of cases where complications exist or are threatened, or where home conditions are unsatisfactory. In addition, arrangements exist with two private Maternity Homes which can be utilised if and when necessary. Patients contribute to the cost according to their means. Complicated cases and patients suffering from Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital.

A Maternity Ward is still reserved at 131 Stow Hill for the admission of Maternity cases through the Relieving Officers.

The Corporation also subsidise Nantyderry Home for Unmarried Mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

Royal Gwent Hospital.—The Corporation subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into 131 Stow Hill.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopaedic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The same Committee also subscribe to the Southerndown Rest for admission notes for mothers requiring rest, etc.

EXTENSION OF HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Apart from the provision of hospital treatment for the sick poor and a number of emergency cases at 131 Stow Hill, and the work done at Private Nursing Homes, the work of providing hospital accommodation at Newport for the general public has been carried out by the Royal Gwent Hospital. This institution is performing a great service to the public in this respect, and thanks to its great reputation it has created a demand for Hospital treatment far beyond its powers of fulfilment. The great demand for surgical beds has interfered with the extension of the medical work there.

In the last "waiting list" at the end of the year there were 241 patients awaiting admission into the Royal Gwent Hospital, namely: General Surgical, 116; Medical, 25; Gynaecological, 18; Orthopaedic, 29; Eye cases, 27; Ear, Nose and Throat, 26. The waiting list was twice as large as at the end of 1936, therefore there is ample scope for extension of the hospital services of the town, without competition. A Fracture and Orthopaedic Department has now been installed, and the opening of the unused ward as a Women's and Children's or Children's Ward has increased the accommodation materially, but it will not meet the requirements of the town.

The sick poor, contributors under a voluntary scheme to our Voluntary Hospitals, and those who can afford to pay for admission into private nursing homes are fairly well provided for in respect of hospital treatment, but there is a large section of the community not included in these categories who find it very difficult to obtain admission into Hospital, except for accidents. Hospital accommodation either in Voluntary or Municipal hospitals, for paying patients who cannot afford to utilise private nursing homes, should be made readily available.

The hospital accommodation at Woolston House cannot be satisfactorily utilised for the public until it is "appropriated" under the Local Government Act, 1929. This matter is at present

engaging the attention of the Council and no doubt a solution of the difficulty will not be long delayed.

HOME NURSING.

The establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association in 1928 brought about a great improvement in the nursing of the sick at their homes, and it has had the effect of reducing the number of cases requiring treatment in the hospitals of the town.

The Corporation contribute annually to the funds of the Association for the nursing of sick cases at home, namely, through (1) the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee £88, for children under 5 years of age and Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever cases nursed at home; (2) the Education Committee, £25, for children of School age; and (3) the Health Committee, £22, for cases of Pneumonia, Measles and Whooping Cough with Respiratory complications, etc.; the Public Assistance Committee also contribute £20 per annum towards the home nursing of the sick poor.

The work undertaken by the Association in return for these grants is of a general nature, but it definitely includes the Home Nursing of patients suffering from the following diseases:—

1. Measles, severe and complicated cases.
2. Whooping Cough, severe and complicated cases.
3. Scarlet Fever with complication (after ordinary period of infection has passed).
4. Chicken Pox—occasionally, in special circumstances or when cases are very severe.
5. Puerperal Sepsis.
6. Puerperal Pyrexia.
7. Miscarriages.
8. Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 5 years of age.
9. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
10. Influenza.
11. Pneumonia.
12. Erysipelas, &c., &c.

With regard to *Tuberculosis*, the Welsh National Memorial Association make a grant of £5 per annum for each nurse employed

by the Home Nursing Association in each area, which is increased or decreased accordingly as the nurse attends more or less than 5 cases per annum; for Newport the Grant amounted to £47 10s. 0d. for the year ended March 31st, 1939. This grant is for the provision of home nursing for both Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 12 Nurses employed by the Home Nursing Association and they made 9,917 visits to 480 cases during 1938 on behalf of the Corporation. 6,298 of these visits were to children under 5 years of age, and 3,619 to patients over 5 years of age, which included Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Erysipelas, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Tuberculosis and special Maternity cases.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Reference to this matter, including institutional provision for the care of Mental Defectives, will be found in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

CO-ORDINATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

All the Medical Services of the Corporation are now under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and when the appropriation of the Public Assistance Hospital is approved the co-ordination will be complete.

NEW LEGISLATION.

There has been no new Legislation during the year applicable to Newport only.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS. SCHEME FOR CASUALTY SERVICES.

ORGANISATION.

The Casualty Services for Newport include:—

- (1) A system of Fixed First Aid Posts.
- (2) A system of Mobile First Aid Posts.
- (3) First Aid Parties located at the Ambulance Depots.
- (4) A fleet of Ambulances located in eight depots throughout the town.
- (5) Cleansing Stations.
- (6) Casualty Hospitals.
- (7) Mortuaries.

Head Quarters are the Health Department, Royal Chambers, High Street, except at such times as when an Air Raid Warning is received, when the Head Quarters are transferred instantly to the Main Control Centre.

OFFICERS OF THE CASUALTY SERVICES.

Controller	...	Medical Officer of Health (Dr. H. Catto).
Deputy Controller	...	Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. B. Clark).
First Aid Commandant		Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. C. J. Burr).
Ambulance Officer	...	Mr. F. Taylor.

In connection with the Casualty Hospitals, the Medical Officer of Health is also the Deputy for Newport to the Hospital Officer for Wales. Mr. Alan Ruddle (Secretary-Superintendent, Royal Gwent Hospital) is the Group Officer and Mr. T. Kay (Public Assistance Officer) is the Liaison Officer for the Municipal Hospital.

Particulars and Functions of the various casualty services are:—

1. *Fixed First Aid Posts.*

There are five of these Posts stationed in different parts of the Borough, namely:—

The Royal Gwent Hospital.
 Wooloston House, Stow Hill.
 The Corporation Baths, Stow Hill.
 The Newport Athletic Club, Rodney Road.
 The Labour Hall, Pill.

The posts are intended to deal with casualties of a minor nature, in other words, for the treatment of walking wounded.

The staff for each of these posts will consist of a Doctor in Charge, a Senior Nurse, a Liaison Officer, Nurses and First Aid Workers (men and women). The staff when complete will number 60 persons plus a reserve of 15=75. A total for the five posts of 375 workers of whom 94 will be men and 281 women. 75 of the 375 will be engaged full time.

2. *Mobile First Aid Posts.*

These consist of large vans fitted up as a Dressing Station with complete surgical equipment. They are attached to some of the First Aid Posts, namely:—Royal Gwent Hospital, 1, Wooloston House, 1, and Newport Athletic Club, 2. These mobile units will be driven to the place where they are most needed. Here any likely building will be commandeered and cases will be treated and classified as far as possible, hospital cases sent on to hospital, and walking wounded directed to nearest Fixed Post for further treatment. Doctors, Nurses, and First Aid Workers will accompany these units, the personnel of each unit numbering 20 including doctor and nurse.

3. *First Aid Parties.*

There are 32 of these Parties on duty during each of the 12 hour shifts. Four of them are stationed at each of the eight Ambulance Depots (see particulars under next heading).

Each party consists of four men in addition to a motor car driver. All are trained in First Aid. These parties will work in twelve hour shifts. The full complement for manning the 32 parties is 384 men which includes 128 reserves. In addition 96 drivers are required for the motor transport for the parties.

4. *Ambulance Services.*

These services consist of a fleet of 48 ambulances, stationed at each of the following garages, at each of which 6 ambulances are

allocated. The Depots are as follows:—Boyles, Ltd., Kimberley Terrace; Duckham's Garage, Bridge Street; A. Hicks, Bassaleg Road; Richards Brothers, Mountjoy Street; King & Co., Turner St. ; F. N. Morgan & Co., Chepstow Rd. ; Maindee Park Hall, Chepstow Road; Newport Athletic Club, Rodney Road.

One half of these ambulances are available for full-time and one half for part-time duty. Attached to each ambulance is one driver and one attendant. In addition there are 32 cars for sitting casualties which will require 120 women drivers.

5. *Cleansing Stations.*

Four of these stations have been established, one at each of the Fixed First Aid Posts.. The normal staff at these posts will be augmented should the necessity arise, to man the Cleansing Stations.

6. *Casualty Hospitals.*

The Royal Gwent Hospital and Wooloston House have been reserved by the Ministry of Health as Casualty Hospitals. Patients have already been decanted to provide the number of beds estimated to be required by the Hospital Officer for Wales. In this connection I would thank the Electricity & Transport Department who have very kindly placed at the disposal of the Hospital Officer for Wales 10 of their buses properly fitted with stretcher carrying fitments for the transport of lying-down patients. The sitting cases were transported by Private cars under the Women's Voluntary Service organised by Mrs. Edward Jones, to whom my grateful thanks are also due.

7. *Mortuaries.*

Four premises in different parts of the town—two on the East and two on the West side of the river—have been taken and are being suitably prepared for use as Mortuaries. The personnel required to staff these places number at least 12—1 Superintendent, and 2 attendants, for each. At present the services of 9 volunteers have been secured.

Recruitment and Training for Casualty Services.

In August, 1938, the duty of carrying out the arrangements for the enrolment, training, and instruction, was placed upon the Medical Officer of Health. The splendid work which the British

Red Cross Society and St. Johns Ambulance Association had begun in preliminary training of volunteers was continued in co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health, and a debt of gratitude is due to those organisations and their local officers for their valuable efforts.

Up to date 43 First Aid Classes have been held and 887 volunteers trained in First Aid. About 25 per cent. of the 525 individuals allocated to duties connected with ambulances and First Aid Parties received anti-gas training also.

Civil Nursing Reserve.

In this category the following numbers have been registered for service in Newport:—

Trained Nurses: Full-time, 17 ; Part-time, 10 ; Total, 27	
Assistant Nurses: do. 14 ; do. 8 ; do. 22	
	—
	49
	—

Auxiliary Nurses:

In Training (First Aid Course completed and trainees allocated to Hospital)	... 166
In Training (First Aid Course not yet completed	... 102
Awaiting Training (not yet allocated to First Aid Classes)	... 69
	—
Total number of volunteers dealt with	... 386

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Borough Analyst, reports as follows:—

During the year 1938, 301 samples have been analysed, which were submitted by your Officers.

Of the above, 263 were official samples, the remaining 38 being informal or trial samples.

Details of the samples examined are as follows:—249 Milk in course of delivery, 5 Milk "Appeal to Cow," 1 Tinned Cream, 1 Cheese, 1 Lard, 3 Table Jelly, 1 Jam, 4 Flour, 1 Egg Substitute

Powder, 2 Custard Powder, 1 Blancmange Powder, 1 Cornflour, 1 Rice, 1 iMncemeat, 1 Currants, 1 Sultanas, 1 Raisins, 1 Mustard Compound, 1 Pepper, 1 Mixed Spice, 1 Thyme, 2 Sauce, 1 Coffee and Paste, 2 Fish Paste, 1 Pork Sausage, 1 Dried Peas, 1 Tinned Peas, 1 Pickled Onions, and 1 tinned Tomatoes.

MILK.

Of the total number, 249 were samples of Milk purchased from Vendors and of these, 225 were found on analysis to conform to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, but 24 samples failed to satisfy the Regulations. Of the latter, subsequent "Appeal to Cow" samples show that in two cases the milk yielded by the animals was of abnormal composition and consequently the samples reported as adulterated during the year were twenty-two in number amounting to 8.83% of the samples taken in course of sale to the Public.

Particulars of the milk failing to conform to the Regulations are as under:—

Seven were deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 13.41%, 9.29%, 8.71%, 7.18%, 6.35%, 5.18%, and 4.35% respectively. Thirteen samples were deficient in Fat to the extent of 50.33%, 37.33%, 23.00%, 19.67%, 18.00%, 14.67%, 12.33%, 10.00%, 9.00%, 8.67%, 8.33%, 7.67% and 6.33% respectively, and four samples were deficient both in Solids not Fat and in Fat as follows:—8.94% Solids not Fat and 9.33% Fat, 3.53% Solids not Fat and 3.67% Fat, 2.47% Solids not Fat and 6.00% Fat, and 2.12% Solids not Fat and 7.33% Fat respectively.

Every sample of Milk submitted has been examined for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter which were found to be absent in each case.

Classified in my usual manner the following details show the composition of milks as sold to the Public:—

ACCORDING TO CONTENT OF FAT.

Under 3%	3-3.49%	3.5-3.99%	4-4.49%	4.5% and over.
17	118	87	20	7

ACCORDING TO CONTENT OF SOLIDS NOT FAT.

Under 8.5%	8.5-8.69%	8.7-8.89%	8.9-9.09%	9.1% and over.
11	72	81	72	13

The average composition of the 249 milks as sold to the Public is as under:—

Fat 3.43%. Solids not Fat 8.75%. Total Solids 12.18%.

For the purpose of comparison the figures for the three previous years are given below:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Fat.</i>	<i>Solids not Fat.</i>	<i>Total Solids</i>
1935	3.47%	8.68%	12.15%
1936	3.47%	8.75%	12.22%
1937	3.45%	8.79%	12.24%

from which it will be noted that the average composition for the year is satisfactory and varies only slightly from that of the previous years.

In addition to the above five "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken during the year, particulars of which are shown in the attached tables.

The sample of Tinned Cream was found to contain a satisfactory in composition and free from any trace of metallic from thickening agents, and the specimen of Cheese was also satisfactory in composition and free from any trace of metallic contamination. The sample of Lard was composed of genuine pig fat free from water and from excessive acidity.

The Jam was true to description and free from excess of sulphur dioxide, and the samples of Table Jelly were also free from excessive proportions of this preservative.

The samples of Self Raising Flour were composed of good quality wheat flour, and the specimens of Egg Substitute Powder, Custard Powder, Blancmange Powder, and Cornflour, were perfectly wholesome and free from contamination.

The sample of Rice was of good quality and contained no "facing" ingredients and the Currants, Sultanas, Raisins, and Mincemeat contained less than the legal maximum of sulphur dioxide.

The Mustard Compound was genuine and of good quality, the Pepper, Mixed Spice, and Thyme, were also perfectly satisfactory. The sample of Tea was composed of the genuine leaf free from dust and sweepings and the samples of Whisky, Gin, Brandy Rum were quite satisfactory from the point of view of their alcoholic strength.

The specimens of Meat Paste, Fish Paste and Sausage were of satisfactory composition and free from sulphur dioxide, and the samples of Peas contained no added copper.

The remaining samples submitted for analysis were all entirely satisfactory and call for no comment, so that of a total of 301 samples analysed during the year, those found to be adulterated amounted to twenty-two, constituting 7.31% of the samples examined.

MILK SAMPLES DEFICIENT IN SOLIDS NOT FAT, WITH "REPEAT," "COURSE OF DELIVERY",
AND "APPEAL TO COW" SAMPLES (WHERE TAKEN).

SAMPLE.	Total Solids %	Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Deficiency in Fat % Legal minimum 3.00%	Deficiency in Solids not Fat % Legal minimum 8.50%	Freezing Point Centigrade (Hortvet)	Added Water % calculated from Freezing Point; normal milk taken as -0.530° C (Hortvet)
No. 1	11.69	3.80	7.89	—	7.18	-0.503	5.1
No. 2	11.82	3.86	7.96	—	6.35	-0.503	5.1
M.C.C. Div. C. No. N2. Appeal. ref. Nos. 1 & 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 65	12.52	4.43	8.09	—	4.82	-0.546	—
No. 101	11.09	2.89	8.20	3.67	3.53	-0.510	3.8
No. 103	11.48	3.42	8.06	—	5.18	-0.505	4.7
M.C.C. Div. C. No. N4. Course of delivery, ref. No. 203	11.10	2.78	8.32	7.33	2.12	-0.511	3.6
M.C.C. Div. C. No. N5. Appeal. ref. No. 203	11.11	2.82	8.29	6.00	2.47	-0.511	3.6
No. 227	12.66	3.74	8.92	—	—	-0.543	—
No. 236. Course of delivery. ref. No. 227	11.02	3.26	7.76	—	8.71	-0.464	12.4
No. 275. Course of delivery. ref. No. 227	10.46	2.72	7.74	9.33	8.94	-0.460	13.2
No. 277	10.70	3.34	7.36	—	13.41	-0.441	16.8
No. 276. Course of delivery. ref. No. 227	11.20	3.49	7.71	—	9.29	-0.460	13.2
M.C.C. Div. C. No. N6. Appeal. ref. No. 227	13.53	4.70	8.83	—	—	-0.538	—
No. 228	12.52	4.39	8.13	—	4.25	-0.499	5.8
No. 277. Course of delivery. ref. No. 228	13.21	4.49	8.72	—	—	-0.550	—

BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

(A) Prosecutions.

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
9/3/38	Milk	59	37.33 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	Fined 40/-
7/4/38	do.	61	12.33 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	Fined 20/-
7/4/38	do.	65	3.53 parts per cent. deficiency in Solids not Fat.	Ordered to pay 20/- costs
16/6/38	do.	101	5.18 parts per cent. deficiency in Solids not Fat. Freezing point shows added Water	Fined 20/-
5/7/38	do.	128	19.67 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	Ordered to pay 20/- costs
21/7/38	do.	134	8.67 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	Fined 40/-
10/8/38	do.	142	8.33 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	Ordered to pay 20/- costs
16/8/38	do.	151	10.00 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	Fined 20/-
16/8/38	do.	152	9.00 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	Fined 20/-
24/8/38	do.	162	7.67 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	Case dismissed
7/12/38	do.	275	13.41 parts per cent. deficiency in Solids not Fat, and at least 16.8 parts per cent. of added Water	Defendant fined 10/- in each case and ordered to pay £2/2/3 costs
7/12/38	do.	276	9.29 parts per cent. deficiency in Solids not Fat, and at least 13.2 parts per cent. of added Water	

(B) Offences Not Prosecuted.

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Remarks
13/1/38	Milk	1	7.18 parts per cent. deficiency in Solids not Fat.	No prosecution as a result of analysis of "Appeal to Cow" sample.
13/1/38	do.	2	6.35 parts per cent. deficiency in Solids not Fat.	
27/4/38	do.	74	6.33 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	No prosecution Producer gave satisfactory explanation.
16/6/38	do.	104	14.67 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	No prosecution. Purveyor interviewed and satisfactory explanation given.
10/8/38	do.	145	23.00 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	No prosecution as a result of analysis of "Appeal to Cow" sample.
15/11/38	do.	203	2.12 parts per cent. deficiency in Solids not Fat, 7.33 parts per cent. deficiency in fat and 3.6 parts per cent. of added Water	No prosecution as a result of 2 samples (1 in course of delivery and 1 "Appeal to Cow") Taken by Mon. C.C. Producer warned.
25/11/38	do.	223	50.33 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	No prosecution as a result of analysis of "Appeal to Cow" sample.
26/11/38	do.	224	41.33 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	"Appeal to Cow" sample. No prosecution.
6/12/38	do.	227	8.71 parts per cent. deficiency in Solids not Fat, and at least 12.4 parts per cent. of added Water	No prosecution as a result of sample taken in course of delivery.
6/12/38	do.	228	4.35 parts per cent. deficiency in Solids not Fat, and at least 5.8 parts per cent. of added Water	No prosecution. Satisfactory explanation given.
6/12/38	do.	232	18.00 parts per cent. deficiency in fat	Do.
7/12/38	do.	236	8.94 parts per cent. deficiency in Solids not Fat, 9.33 parts per cent. deficiency in fat, and at least 13.2 parts per cent. of added Water	No prosecution as a result of sample taken in course of delivery.

BREACHES OF THE LAW—Other than the Food and Drugs Act.

Date of Offence	Act or Order Contravened	Infringement	Result of Action taken
19/9/38	Milk & Dairies Order 1926	Bottling Milk on unregistered premises	Ordered to pay 10/- costs
24/11/38	do.	(1) Using unregistered premises as a dairy. (2) Filling milk into bottles previously used, and not cleansed and scalded.	Fined £3 in each case and ordered to pay £3/3/0 costs

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

As will be seen from the following table, 179 samples of Graded or Designated Milks have been submitted for examination. 53 were found to be “unsatisfactory.” In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Result of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	48	44	4
Accredited ...	57	40	17
Tuberculin Tested	62	39	23
Tuberculin Tested— (Certified) ...	12	3	9
	179	126	53

In addition to the above, 108 samples of New Milk were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. The guinea-pig inoculations carried out revealed two different sources of infection—both in the County of Monmouth. Full investigations were carried out at the farms concerned and the offending animals traced and subsequently slaughtered.

Although the number of samples examined was less than last year (118), it is above the average number examined for the past 5 years (72.4). The question of milk examination is a pressing one. The work should be intensified ; but the whole subject has an important bearing on the provision of proper Laboratory facilities.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, much attention has been paid to Food Inspection in general. 7,233 inspections and visits have been made of more than 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale. It was found necessary to serve only 4 notices for the remedying of sanitary defects and the improvement of unsatisfactory conditions.

Shell-fish.—There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The administration of this Order was transferred from Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture on 1st April, 1938.

The following is a summary of the work done during the three months ended 31st March, 1938, under the above Order:—

Number of premises on which disease was reported but not confirmed by Veterinary Inspector:—Nil.

Number of premises on which disease was declared to exist by Veterinary Inspector [Art. 5 (1)]:—1.

14 Routine inspections were made, in the course of which 144 Bovine animals were examined ; apart from the one cow slaughtered under Article 5, none of the animals was found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1938 was 38,139, including 2,609 beasts, 1,460 calves, 10,444 pigs, 23,636 sheep and lambs, compared with an average of 31,453 for the five years 1910-14, 38,739 for the years 1933-37 and with 36,442 for the year 1937.

CONDEMNED FOODS.

114,182 1/16 lbs.—over 50 tons—of various foods were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of Meat, of which 107,070 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. were condemned. The remainder included Fish, 1,479 lbs., Game 902 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., Fruit 2,600 lbs., Tinned Foods 2,129 9/16 lbs.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

There were 194 Blind Persons (95 male and 99 females) on our register on 31st March, 1939. Of these, 172 came under the classification of “Unemployable Blind.”

The following table shows the number and sex of the Registered Blind at the various age periods. It is satisfactory to note that there is no blind child under 5 years of age in Newport.

Ages of Blind Persons.				
Age Period		Number of Persons		
		Males	Females	Total
0— 5	...	...	...	...
5—16	...	6	4	10
16—21	...	1	...	1
21—40	...	13	3	16
40—50	...	16	6	22
50—60	...	13	23	36
60—70	...	28	20	47
70 and over	...	18	43	61
Total of all ages		95	99	194

23 New Cases were added to the Register during the year

and 26 cases taken off through death, removal to another area, and de-registration.

There was one registered blind person in Newport in 1938 per 494 inhabitants. In England and Wales there was one per 591 inhabitants in 1937, the latest year for which figures are available.

Unless Registration remains more complete in Newport than in the country generally, the proportion of blind persons in Newport is still above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 14 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered in England and Wales, whilst in 1937 the number had increased to 69,378. It is recognised that the largest increases have occurred in those areas where comprehensive schemes for financial assistance to the unemployable blind have been inaugurated within recent years.

Grants to Unemployable Blind.

112 of the 172 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes, as against 98 last year. The total amount paid out in aid to unemployable blind was £2,389 18s. 7d., a decrease of £467 12s. 7d. compared with the previous year.

The duty of investigating the means of applicants for grants under the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is now performed by the Health Department, as is the supervision of the Home Teachers.

Under the Corporation scale, grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total income up to £1 per week, or in the case of a married couple, both being blind, to bring the total combined income up to 30/- per week.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds 30/- per week. All cases receiving grants are reviewed at intervals.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees, Grants to Unemployable Blind, &c., was £3,442 11s. 2d., as against £2,874 11s. 10d. in 1937.

In August last a very unusual and charming incident occurred in connection with the Blind of Newport which deserves to be placed on record. The occasion was the Silver Wedding Day of a local lady and gentleman, and they decided to celebrate it by making a gift of 5/- to every blind person in Newport to enable them to "join with them on this happy occasion." This gracious act was very greatly appreciated both by the recipients and by the administrators.

Certificates under Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926.

The Medical Officer of Health issued 27 certificates to enable the blind to receive exemption from the payment of "wireless" licences. Sixteen of these were Primary Certificates and 11 renewals. The total number of Primary Certificates issued from the commencement of the Act in December, 1926, to the end of 1938 was 212.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative officer of the Corporation under the Act. The Organisation for looking after the welfare of the Blind is now undergoing changes and the Corporation jointly with the Monmouthshire County Council are at present considering a scheme whereby new arrangements are to be initiated.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has yet been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, as regards adults. It should be of interest to know what steps are being taken by the Health Services to prevent Blindness. The following is a summary:—

A. *Under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme—*

1. All the Mothers, who are found to be suffering from Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, and who are Ante-Natal cases, are treated during pregnancy as long as they are able to come to the Clinic for treatment.

2. All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are treated either at the General Hospital or by the Medical Attendant. Midwives must under the Central Midwives' Board Rules notify any inflammation or discharge from the baby's eyes. The Health Visitors in their visits to the homes check midwives' work, and if any cases have not been treated and notified, report these.

3. All midwives use Coll. Argentum drops for the infant's eyes immediately after the birth of infant. The preparation is supplied by the Health Department free of charge.

4. When children are found to have defective vision, they are dealt with by the Committee's Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

B. *Under Scheme for Medical Inspection of School Children—*

1. Lighting in Schools receives expert attention.
2. Early detection and treatment of eye defects is ensured:—

Children due for routine medical inspection whose distant vision in either eye is, by Snellen's test, 6/18 or worse, or if they suffer from headaches or other eye symptoms, are referred to the Clinic for examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Children who are not due for medical examination at the routine inspections are also specially referred by teachers if they suspect them to be suffering from defective vision. Medical Officers when making a round of the school, make a special point of asking teachers regarding children who complain that their eyesight is bad.

Children examined by the Medical Officers at the Clinic and found to have defects are also referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

3. Re children with defective or questionable eyesight:—

After examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon the date on which he again wishes to see the case is recorded on the card, and a notice is sent from the Clinic making the new appointment. If glasses are prescribed the case is followed up by the nurse until glasses are obtained, and also examined

by the Medical Officers on their next visit to the School.

In cases where glasses are provided by the Education Committee and not contributed to by the parents, the children are again referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon to ensure that the glasses are suitable and as per prescription given.

In cases of high myopia where limitation of near work by the child is considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, the parent is advised accordingly and a letter is sent to the Head Teacher asking that the child may be allowed to sit in a good light in the front row of the class, and do as little writing, reading and near work as possible.

C. *Propaganda under Scheme for the Diagnosis and Prevention of Venereal Diseases—*

1. The Borough Council make a yearly grant to the British Social Hygiene Council to assist that Authority in their work of providing films, etc., literature and lecturers; and the organisation of education and propaganda campaigns for the country generally.

2. The holding of occasional health weeks when the subject of Venereal Diseases and their prevention and treatment, etc., is dealt with.

3. The holding of mass meetings for men and women for which special lecturers are engaged and at which special films are shown and literature sold and distributed.

4. The publication from time to time in local press of special articles prepared and supplied by the British Social Hygiene Council.

5. The display of notices in all Public Urinals giving particulars of local arrangements for diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases.

6. Supplying ships in docks with leaflets on the dangers of Venereal Diseases and the arrangements for their diagnosis and treatment.

7. Under consideration: The best ways and means of imparting information on the subject of Venereal Diseases to young people's organisations.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Apart from assisting in the various National Movements when a large amount of valuable information is disseminated through the medium of the press, a certain amount of specialised Educational and Propaganda work has been done locally:—

1. Throughout the year Pamphlets on "Hints to Expectant Mothers," "How to Rear a baby," and "Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 years," were left at homes, wherever required, by the Health Visitors during their routine visits.

2. During "Baby Week," July 1st—7th, Posters of National Baby Week Council were displayed outside public buildings at the School and M. & C.W. Clinic, and Centres.

3. *Flies and Summer Diarrhoea*. From May to September some thousands of leaflets—chiefly pictorial—were distributed by the Staff, and Posters were displayed in suitable places including shops where foods are prepared.

4. *Social Hygiene*. The following Public Meeting and Parents' Conferences were held in conjunction with the Education Committee and the British Social Hygiene Council:—

Public Meeting:

Tuesday, 15th February, at Y.M.C.A. Hall.

Chairman: Mr. W. R. Watkins supported by Councillor W. Rudd.

Lecturer: Mr. R. D. Sanders (British Social Hygiene Council).

Attendance: 250.

Parents' Conferences:

Wednesday, February 16th at Belle Vue Central School.

Chairman: Mr. G. J. Langford (Head Master).

Attendance: 30.

Thursday, February 17th at St. Woolos School.

Chairman: Mr. R. S. Dunster (Head Master).

Attendance: 40.

Chairman: Mr. Councillor R. S. Tyack.

Friday, February 18th at Corporation Road School.

Attendance: 34.

The Lecturer at the Parents' Conferences was Mr. P. F. Lee, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. (British Social Hygiene Council) and his subject was "Sex Teaching of Children." At the Public Meeting, Mr. Sanders spoke on the "Tragedy of Ignorance." At all the meetings suitable films were shown, questions were asked and answered, discussions took place, and most useful literature in the form of booklets was distributed free or sold.

The response as indicated by the number of attendances was not as good as one would wish; but it should be remembered that to deal with such a subject at Parents' Conferences was an innovation in Newport. There is no doubt that the Lectures and Conferences served a useful purpose. The most valuable information was imparted, both by Lectures and Films, in a manner acceptable to the most fastidious. It seems likely that should the effort be repeated the response will be much better.

In all Public Urinals and Conveniences in the Town and Dock Premises Enamelled Notice-plates—in the case of the Docks in four languages for the benefit of seamen—giving times and place of the Venereal Diseases Clinics, are conspicuously displayed.

5. *Tuberculosis.* Arrangements were made between the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association and the Education Committee for Mrs. D. Lea Banner to deliver School Lectures during the week commencing July 4th, when the following programme was carried out:—

A. Lecture on "Tuberculosis and the Laws of Health."

B. Talk to Senior Girls on "Infant Care."

Monday, July 4th.

Brynglas Central School.	A. 11.00 a.m.
Eveswell Girls' School.	A. 2.00 p.m.
	B. 3.00 p.m.

Tuesday, July 5th.

Corporation Road Girls' School.	A. 10.00 a.m.
	B. 11.15 a.m.
Church Road Girls' School.	A. 2.00 p.m.
	B. 3.00 p.m.

Wednesday, July 6th.

Maindee Boys' School.	A. 10.00 a.m.
Maindee Girls' School.	A. 2.00 p.m.
	B. 3.00 p.m.

Thursday, July 7th.

St. Mary's Mixed School.	A. 10.00 a.m.
	B. 11.15 a.m.
St. Joseph's Mixed School.	A. 2.00 p.m.
	B. 3.00 p.m.

Friday, July 8th.

Holy Cross Mixed School.	A. 10.15 a.m.
	B. 11.15 a.m.

6. *National Rat Week, 7th—12th November, 1938.* As in past years, during the National Campaign, special efforts were made by the Health Department to deal with the Rat Menace locally, and the following special measures were undertaken to augment the rigorous warfare on these Rodents which continues throughout the year.

Posters were displayed in Public Buildings and Institutions and leaflets (including those issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) containing information as to the best means of keeping down the Rat population and the duties of owners and occupiers of property were distributed by the out-door staff of the Department to Food Stores, Shops, Breweries, Marine Stores, Poultry Keepers, Pig Keepers, Allotment Holders, and Private Householders.

Posters were also displayed and pamphlets distributed in the Waiting Rooms of the Maternity & Child Welfare & School Clinics, at the Health Department and at the Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.

In difficult cases of Rat Infestation the information contained in these pamphlets was supplemented by advice and by the services of an expert Rat Catcher who is regularly employed by the Corporation and devotes the whole of his time to the destruction of Rats in the Town and Port.

The Health Department collaborated with the Borough Engineer's Staff and other Corporation Departments, and special attention was given to Sewers, Reens, Refuse Tips, Parks, Cemeteries, Provision Market, Public Slaughterhouse and other Corporation properties and all other likely harbourages. The Cemeteries and Parks were found to be practically free from Rats at this particular time. The Provision Market also showed the effects of the regular warfare waged against Rats for only 4 were

killed during Rat Week, but 116 have been caught from the beginning of the year to the end of Rat Week.

All Sheds, Warehouses, Huts, Coal Hoists, Dry Docks and Private Premises within the area of the Port Health Authority were inspected and a large number of posters and pamphlets were distributed.

Thirty-nine Vessels were also inspected.

Summary.

Number of Posters displayed	115
Number of Pamphlets distributed	3,700
Number of Poison Baits laid	3,250
Number of Rats killed by—	
(a) Bait	126
(b) Shooting	16
	— 142

The above figures do not include the routine work on vessels in the docks, neither do they include the number of Rats killed by “private enterprise” of which no information is available..

7. *Use of Free Library.*—As the result of co-operation between the Health Committee and the Public Libraries Committee, the latter purchased for their Reference and Lending Libraries a number of standard books on Health Matters (including Social Hygiene) recommended by your Medical Officer of Health. The Public Libraries Committee have also, for reference as well as for free distribution, a number of pamphlets on Hygiene subjects suitable for the general public.

8. *Post Office and Health Services.*—The suggestion of the Ministry of Health that advantage should be taken of the arrangements made with the Postmaster General for providing the public with information relating to Health Services at Post Offices has been adopted and a special leaflet was prepared giving particulars of the Local Health Services. 400 copies of these were supplied to the Local Postmaster for distribution from the General and Sub-Post Offices in the Borough. More will be supplied if and when required.

9. *General.*—The three Empire Marketing Board’s Poster Frames, situate in Dock Street, Corporation Road and Cardiff Road, which were taken over by the Health Committee, continued to be

used for the display of the monthly sets of special Health Posters issued by the Central Council for Health Education. Also assorted posters published by the Health and Cleanliness Council and the Central Council for Health Education were displayed outside the official buildings of the town, those at the Health Department being changed weekly. In addition pamphlets and booklets on a variety of Health subjects are kept in the waiting rooms and on the counters of the Department for the use of callers.

Better Health.—Unfortunately the issue of this very useful journal ceased in January, 1938, because the publishers could not obtain a continuance of business people's support in the way of advertising matter. It is hoped that means will be found in the near future to secure the re-issue of the journal.

Films. The Film "One Hundred Years" was displayed at one of the local cinemas at a Saturday's performance for children on August 20th. This was arranged by the Central Council for Health Education.

WATER SUPPLY.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

		Capacity	Area	Greatest Depth
Ynys-y-fro	...	82,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	37ft
Do.	Subsiding	35,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	22ft. 7ins.
Pant-yr-eos	...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84ft.
Wentwood	...	410,000,000 gallons	41 acres 0 rds.	86ft. 2ins.
		<hr/> 672,000,000 gallons		

I am indebted to Major W. W. Marsden, M.Inst. C.E., the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department, for the following information.

SOURCES, COLLECTION AND IMPOUNDING OF WATER.

The Henllys Watershed on the slopes of Twm Barllwm, the west side of Newport, has a catchment area of 2,026 acres, from which water is gathered and stored in three impounding Reservoirs.

Pant-yr-eos, with a capacity of 145 million gallons, a water area of $15\frac{3}{4}$ acres, with a maximum depth of 84 feet.

Ynys-y-fro, two reservoirs, the lower with a capacity of 82 million gallons; maximum depth of 37 feet and a water area of $15\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The higher reservoir with a capacity of 35 million gallons; maximum depth of 22 feet and a water area of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The yield of this watershed in a dry year is about 1,700,000 gallons per day, or a run-off of about 840 gallons per acre. This is not the full capacity of the drainage area. The water that may be taken is limited by the size of the aqueducts approved by Parliament for conveying water to the reservoirs.

The Wentwood Watershed on the east side of Newport has three catchment areas, Newchurch, Nantypriidd and Llanvaches; a total area of 1,604 acres. The water from two of the drainage areas, Newchurch and Nantypriidd, is collected by intakes on the stream and conveyed to the reservoir by a tunnel and brick culvert $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, having a diameter of 3 feet at the upper end and 6 feet at its lowest reservoir end. The drainage area is the Llanvaches Brook upon which the reservoir is constructed.

The yield during a dry year is 1,300,000 gallons a day and after the payment of compensation water, the net run-off is 810 gallons per acre.

The total catchment area of our existing reservoir works (excluding Talybont) comprises 3,630 acres, giving a nett yield during a dry year, after compensation, of three million gallons per day, or a run-off of 826 gallons per acre per day.

This quantity is made available by the provision of the storage reservoirs referred to, which equalise the irregular flows of the streams. Water is gathered and stored during the winter months to provide the water supply required for the summer months. The three million gallons from this area during a dry year is equivalent to 28.12 gallons per head per day of the present population.

Talybont Watershed.—The full scheme provided for in the Act is the construction of a reservoir of 2,500 million gallons capacity, with two lines of pipes, a Break Pressure Tank at Pontypool Road, and Service Reservoirs at Llantarnam, the full cost of which was estimated to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds.

The catchment area for the reservoir is 6,000 acres and it is estimated that during the severest drought the available run-off will not be less than 15 million gallons per day, of which one-third (5 million gallons) must be passed down the stream for compensation, leaving as the supply for the town 10 million gallons per day. The run-off per acre is thus 2,500 gallons per day and after deducting compensation—1,677 gallons per acre per day.

This is a much higher yield than that of the old watersheds, due to the heavier rainfall and no limitation in regard to capacity of pipes, the reservoir being constructed over the river. The average rainfall is 69 inches as compared with 51 inches at Henllys and 41 inches at Wentwood. The figure is the minimum yield that may be expected during a dry year.

The reservoir now completed, has increased the supply available from Talybont by the same main and appurtenances as now completed, to 5 million gallons constant per day instead of the intermittent supply direct from the stream.

The Reservoir is a large lake 2 miles long and contains when full 2,500 million gallons and is approximately 4 times the capacity of the other three impounding reservoirs and six times the capacity of Wentwood, our previous largest reservoir.

The water is gathered from an upland catchment area of 6,000 acres near the Brecon Beacons. The area of the top water level will be 323 acres and 620 feet above sea level. The dam crossing the valley is 1,400 feet long and the maximum height to crest is 97 feet. The width at the base of the dam is 560 feet.

This reservoir can be said to be one of the finest water supplies in this country.

The completion of the Scheme consists in the laying of the second line of pipes, part of which is now being carried out. The New Main will have a delivery capacity of 7 million gallons per day. This will give a total capacity with the existing pipe line of 12 million gallons per day from this source.

The Talybont Reservoir will be capable of delivering in a dry year, 10 million gallons per day; and to increase the supply to 12 million gallons per day at some future date, the Corporation have allowed for the laying of a conduit to convey water from an additional Catchment Area of 1,836 acres, adjoining the existing

catchment area. This additional area will bring the supply available from Talybont to the full 12 million gallons per day, which the existing and the proposed new pipe line will convey to Newport.

The Council are thus taking the long view to provide Newport with a water supply that will meet all future demands for Newport's domestic and industrial consumers.

PURIFICATION OF WATER.

The price of pure water is "constant vigilance." During recent years many important developments have taken place in connection with the Bacteriological and Chemical aspects of drinking waters and their efficient preparation for public consumption. Thus there has been established a widespread recognition of the importance to the public health of pure and ample supplies of water for domestic use.

Prior to 1904, Newport's water supply from the Pant-yr-eos and Ynys-y-fro reservoirs was delivered unfiltered, but upon the completion of the Wentwood Works, filters were installed there and later at Pant-yr-eos and Ynys-y-fro Reservoirs.

The system adopted was the rapid mechanical closed pressure type filter, consisting of 12 Units of steel cylinders, 8 feet in diameter, at each reservoir. Each unit is capable of delivering a minimum of 6,500 gallons of filtered water per hour.

The filtering medium is a specially graded quartz or silica sand in graded layers ranging in size from grit to large pebbles. A strainer is arranged at the bottom of the cylinders and connected to the filtered water outlet main through which the water passes and then on through the mains to the town.

At Talybont quite a different set of conditions prevail. The catchment area is peat covered upland and the water, particularly after heavy rain, is acid and discoloured.

To deal with these conditions chemical treatment and a pressure Filtration Plant of seven million gallons daily capacity, is installed. The chemicals used are Sulphate of Alumina, for coagulating the impurities and removing colour, and chalk for creating a floc; after filtration lime is added to harden the water. Chlorine is added finally for bacteriological sterilisation.

The whole of these chemicals are placed in the water by means of pumps, automatically regulated according to the quantity of water being filtered. The power necessary for the working of the plant is obtained from a turbine, driven by the compensation water which has to be passed to the river from the reservoir. The filters consist of sixteen steel horizontal cylinders 8 feet in diameter and 30 feet long. The filtered medium consists of sand and gravel to a depth of 3 feet 2 inches. The top layer is of fine sand, increasing to a fifth layer which is small stones of one inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The raw water enters at the top through an unfiltered water main and after filtration through the bed, the clean water passes into the filtered water main.

The final stage of water treatment is chlorination to effect a high standard of bacteriological purity. The supplies from all sources are now treated in this way so that all Newport's water supplies have a complete cycle of purification including storage, filtration and chlorination.

DISTRIBUTION.

The final stage of a water supply is its distribution to the consumer. To effect this, there are 205 miles of mains with 2,080 valves controlling areas. Water is supplied to over 25,502 dwelling-houses, a population of 106,000. In addition, there are 743 metered trades, or non-domestic supplies. The domestic or non-measured supplies take approximately 60 per cent. of the water supplied, the non-domestic or metered supplies, approximately 40 per cent., including supplies to outside Authorities.

RAINFALL.

So far as Rainfall is concerned, 1938 was a Freak Year in that a continued drought existed in the early months of March, April and May, during which time only 1.72 inches of Rain fell at the Talybont Reservoir.

The heavy rains, however, of October, November and December brought up the quantity to 96% of the average.

TALYBONT RESERVOIR.

Since the beginning of the year under review, the Talybont Reservoir has been gradually filling and water has been taken therefrom for the supply of Newport, for the last ten months. The

new Filtration Plant there, capable of dealing with 5 million gallons per day, has been operated satisfactorily throughout the period.

The total quantity of water supplied for the year ended 31st December, 1938, was 1,578 million gallons and was distributed to consumers as follows:—

Domestic and unmeasured supplies	59.6	per cent of total supply.
Measured or Trade Supplies	39.4	„ „ „
Bulk	1.0	„ „ „

The average consumption per head per day of Domestic and unmeasured supplies was 24.3 gallons. The average consumption, per head, for all purposes was 40.78 gallons per day.

ADDITIONAL WORKS.

In view of the increased demand, particularly for Industrial purposes, the pipe line from Talybont is being duplicated for part of its length to give an increased quantity of 2 million gallons per day.

Four additional Filters have been installed at the Filter House at Talybont, which has been extended for the purpose.

5,649 Lin. Yards of new 3", 4" and 6" service mains have been laid during the year.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

With the exception of a few houses in the rural areas of the town, every house is provided with an efficient supply of water from the Corporation mains.

On the occurrence of a case of Enteric Fever, whether imported or not, the water to the house of the patient is always examined as a routine procedure—in this connection three samples of water were examined during the year.

Samples of water from each of the Reservoirs and from Talybont are submitted to Chemical and Bacteriological examination at frequent intervals and thus the efficiency of the purifying processes checked.

None of the analyses have revealed an unsatisfactory state of the water and in the majority of instances the water has been of the highest standard of purity.

As regards plumbo-solvency the treatment of the water is such as to make it perfectly safe for delivery to the consumer. This is constantly checked by *ad hoc* analyses.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are three such places in Newport :

The two Corporation Baths.—The Baths on Stow Hill consist of two swimming baths each of 55,000 gallons capacity. The New Swimming Baths at Maindee, opened 14th July, 1938, also consist of two swimming baths—one large and one small—having a total capacity of 230,000 gallons. All are provided with up-to-date plant for the filtration, chlorination and aeration of the water. The water is examined by the Superintendent three times a day—at 7 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m., and tested for chlorine and pH value. Fresh “make up” water is added each day. Independent samples are taken at intervals to ensure that the water is in a satisfactory condition.

Allt-yr-yn Park Swimming Pool is an open air swimming bath of 140,000 gallons capacity. A Paterson’s Plant for filtration and chlorination has been installed; it deals with 30,000 gallons of water per hour and works at least 5 hours daily—continuously during the busy season. 15,000 gallons of fresh water, which is obtained from local springs, are added daily to the Bath. The water is completely changed three times every two weeks. Here also steps are being taken to have the water examined periodically.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, Barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

Since August, 1926, all the instruments have been placed at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised Newport as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly. The Station is 265 feet above sea level.

In Table 15 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 45.08 inches compared with 42.72 inches in 1937, and an average of 42.17 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was November, with 6.67 inches. April was the driest month with only 0.09 inches. Rain fell on 188 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1,530 compared with a five years' average of 1,542.6 hours. The daily mean was 4.19 hours of sunshine (34 per cent.). July was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 57.2° F. and minimum temperature 44.4° F. The warmest days of the year were August 1st and 3rd, when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 79° F. The warmest nights were July 31st and August 1st with 61° F. The coldest days were December 19th and 20th, 28° F., and the coldest nights of the year were December 20th and 21st, 20° F.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

No fewer than 160 persons have been medically examined involving 186 Examinations and medical reports respecting them issued during the year. Most of the examinations were for purposes of the Superannuation Scheme, but 7 were for the Police Force and 22 were new entrants to the Corporation service who were not eligible either because they were too young, or the posts they were to fill were not "established" ones. 6 were disability cases and 1 was an examination made at the request of the Magistrates.

RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher is employed by the Corporation; his services are divided as required between the Urban and Port work. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

26,050 baits were laid in Town and Port compared with 27,140 in 1937, and 4,169 rats were killed.

As a systematic policy Post Mortem and Bacteriological examinations are made of batches of rats found on board ship after fumigation.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year:—

URBAN—

Number of Premises inspected	...	508
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	14700
Number of Rats killed:—		
Dogs and Ferrets	...	44
Shooting	...	1030
By Poisons and Traps and Gins	...	1592
Total	...	2666

PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—11,350.

	Male	Female	Total	Where killed.	
No. of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).					
Brown	119	373	492	On Shore	492
Black	337	674	1011	On Ships	1011 & 107 Mice
Totals	456	1047	1503	1503	„ „

TOTAL RATS DESTROYED:—

URBAN	...	2666
PORT	...	1503
		4169

URBAN WORK.

RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Deratised.	No. of Visits	By Poison, Baits, Traps, and Gins			Dogs and Ferrets			Shooting			Total Rats Killed
			Males	Females	Sex Un- known	Males	Females	Sex Un- known	Males	Females	Sex Un- known	
Private Houses ...	12	116	21	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Hotels and Breweries ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Buildings ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour Mills, Food Stores, etc. ...	5	31	8	9	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	20
Parks, Allotments, Refuse Tips and Open Spaces ...	12	197	295	876	—	6	22	—	320	710	—	2229
Reens, River Banks ...	4	73	57	228	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	298
Wearing Apparel Stores & Shops ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Classes ...	10	79	22	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Totals ...	54	508	403	1189	—	8	36	—	320	710	—	2666

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

DWELLING HOUSES.

The total Dwellinghouses (including Institutions) in Newport enumerated at the Census was 18,159. The Local estimate at June 30th, 1931, was 17,832, a difference of 327. In the Census Returns are included as separate dwellings:—(1) all tenements if they have separate entrances from outside, and (2) all Huts intended as dwelling places. As these are not included in the Local figures the difference is accounted for.

The estimated number of Dwellinghouses in the Borough on June 30th, 1938, was 22,996. By December 31st, the number had increased to 23,200.

VOID HOUSES.

At the last Census 444 Dwellings were returned as vacant, but 117 of these were furnished. The remainder, 327, was therefore, the actual number of Void houses. According to the Rate books the figure on June 30th, 1931, was 208. Even if the Census figures be taken, only 1.8 per cent. of the Dwellinghouses were void. This shows the demand more than equalled the supply, for, to allow for removals, there must always be a certain number of void houses. On June 30th, 1936, there were 332 void houses in the Borough—a percentage of 1.5 of the total number of houses. At the middle of 1937 there were 477 void houses—a percentage of

2.1 of the total number of houses, indicating that the supply is now approaching the demand; but at the middle of 1938, the percentage had fallen again to 1.6, the number of void houses being 375.

NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1895:—

		Number of Plans passed (<i>less</i> 20% for houses not erected)	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average	Void
1895—1899	...	2222	—	444	—
1900—1904	...	1793	5.7	341	590 (1901)
1905—1909	...	1622	—	324	—
1910—1914	...	936	5.64	187	584 (1911)
1914—1918	...	166	6 (1918)	53	Nil (1918)

Year ending June 30th	Inside Borough.							Outside Boro.	Total Houses Built		Nett Increase in Houses for Newport People
	By Corporation.			By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken off Rates	Net Increase		Corporation Schemes*	Under Corporation Schemes	
	To Rent	Sub sidy	Total								
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8
1921	102	...	102	21	123	4	119	...	102	123	119
1922	176	...	176	25	201	...	201	...	176	201	201
1923	150	...	150	56	206	3	203	...	150	206	203
1924	80	57	137	83	220	6	214	3	140	223	217
1925	8	315	323	17	340	1	339	38	361	378	377
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401
1927	2	245	247	31	278	5	273	411	658	689	684
1926	114	256	370	33	403	5	398	254	624	657	652
1929	...	146	146	17	163	6	157	240†	386	403	397
1930	...	171	171	52	223	9	214	330†	501	553	544
1931	...	...	...	103	103	8	95	...	...	103	95
1932	...	...	...	103	103	14	89	...	...	103	89
1933	...	...	...	80	80	8	72	...	...	80	72
1934	...	...	...	138	138	12	126	...	...	138	126
9 mo's to Mar 31 1935	...	...	...	170	170	8	162	76†	76	246	238
Totals	634	1452	2086	985	3071	109	2962	1461	3547	4532	4423

*Up to 30th June, 1928, all were Subsidy Houses.

†Includes 126,278 and 76 houses "To Rent."

NEW HOUSES ERECTED SINCE EXTENSION OF BOROUGH,
1st APRIL, 1935.

	By Corporation to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken off Rates	Nett Increase
9 months 1st April, to 31st Dec. 1935	26	325	351	70	281
12 months to 31st Dec. 1936	111	402	513	38	475
1937	—	404†	404	8	396
1938	8	404	412	33	379

†Includes 11 self-contained Flats converted from 4 houses =
nett increase of 7 dwellings.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial conditions of the inhabitants. At the end of 1923, there were 2,482 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 7,476 at the end of 1938, which was more by 1478 than the figure for 1937. The highest number—10,342— was reached in 1932.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 1998
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 11808
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 216
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 216
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 36
- (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 334

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT

SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	172
--	-----	-----	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	85
--	-----	----

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	...	...	111
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	279
---	-----	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	...	...	64
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	13

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	33
--	-----	----

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders

... Nil

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit

... Nil

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART VI.)—OVERCROWDING.

(Appointed Day—1st July, 1937):—

(a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	121
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	121
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	792
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	31
(c) (i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	175
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	1031
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding			Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:—			
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved in Corporation houses (included in (c) above)	...	...	47

ERADICATION OF BUGS.

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Bed Bugs:—

1. (a) *Number of Council Houses*:—

(i.) Found to be infested	...	...	88
(ii.) Disinfested	...	...	88

(b) *Number of Other Houses*:—

(i.) Found to be infested	...	...	130
(ii.) Number of houses disinfested by the Department	...	...	75
(iii) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with material supplied by the Department)	...	...	55

 130
2. *Methods employed for freeing infested houses from Bed Bugs*:—

- (i.) By Burning Sulphur.
- (ii.) By Burning Sulphur and spraying with Liquid Insecticides,
- (iii.) By spraying with Liquid Insecticides. Insecticides used:—"Zaldecide" and "Lawvercide."

3. *Method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:—*

No special steps are taken to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin.

4. *Whether the work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor:—*

By the Local Authority.

5. *The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing:—*

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation, and re-visits are made by Inspectors when thought necessary.

Further references to House Inspection and insanitary property with figures and comparisons with previous years are to be found in the Tables of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

Excrement Disposal.—The water carriage system is in existence in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in certain of the outlying parts of the extended Borough, and practically every water closet is fitted with a flushing cistern. The fact that Newport is situated on the banks of a large and swiftly flowing tidal river makes the water carriage system an economical and hygienic method of sewage disposal.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation have now completed the programme for overhauling of the sewerage system of the town, which they initiated in 1926.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the details of works of sewerage completed during 1938:—

(a). A 15" sewer has been laid in Stephenson Street, connecting with an existing outfall near the Transporter Bridge. This sewer will be used for the discharge of foul water and neutralised trade effluent from the Newport and South Wales Tube Company's Works. The cost was £3,173.

(b). A separate system of sewers has been laid in the Ringwood Estate, Chepstow Road, by the developers. The foul sewers are connected to a small filtration plant, consisting of a septic tank and

a filter bed with a rotary sprinkler, the effluent discharging into an adjacent reën.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Movable bins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become wet and offensive. Under the Newport Corporation Act (No. 2), 1930, as well as under the Public Health Act, 1936, the Corporation have power to require owners or occupiers of dwellinghouses, etc., to provide portable covered galvanised iron bins or to themselves provide the dust-bins and to maintain them and to recover from the owners or occupiers the cost, if reasonable: but because of the unsatisfactory financial position it has not been considered advisable to put the powers into operation.

All refuse is disposed of on Refuse Tips which the Corporation maintain for the purpose and is immediately covered with soil—in this way marsh land is reclaimed and nuisance reduced to a minimum.

The Borough Engineer states that during the year the following vehicles for collecting refuse were purchased:—

- A. One 6/7 cub. yards S.D. Freighter dustless loading Refuse Collection Vehicle, costing £575, to replace one old type 6 cub. yards S.D. Freighter.
- B. One new Vehicle similar to above added to the fleet. .
- C. Similar replacement to A. except that the Vehicle cost £585.

The administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosec'td (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power ...	426	3	—
FACTORIES without mechanical power ...	158	1	—
+Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
+Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. TOTAL ...	584	4	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	10	10	...	...
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Con- veniences { insufficient	8	8	...	...
(S. 7) { unsuitable or defective	19	19	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
Other offences ...	22	22	...	...
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total ...	60	60	...	...

3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Nil.

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

23 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely:—Scarlet Fever, 11; Diphtheria, 9; Pneumonia, 2; and Erysipelas, 1. All except 6 of the cases were removed to Hospital.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1937:—To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 807; Re Meat, Food, etc., 7,233 ; Infectious Diseases, 2,463 ; Birth Enquiries, etc., 20,814; Private Houses, etc., 23,326; making a grand total of 54,643.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CATTO,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1938.

The repair and reconditioning of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation continues to make progress, and after the service of notices on owners 341 houses have been made fit under the supervision of your officers.

The details of the works of reconstruction and repair are contained in the table following this page, where it will be seen, among other items, that 189 houses have been provided with sink troughs and in 286 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls. The lighting and ventilation of rooms has been improved in 109 instances ; the provision or improvement of larders has been secured and 162 washing boilers have been provided or repaired.

OVERCROWDING. The Survey of the Borough was completed during 1937, and at the end of that year there were 265 dwellings overcrowded. During the year under review 31 new cases of overcrowding were reported, and 175 cases were relieved. The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year was 121.

Further particulars relating to Overcrowding will be found on page 103.

The nature of these inspections and visits is shown in the following table:—

	Inspections	Revisits	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served.
<i>General Sanitary Inspection</i>				
Dwelling houses on complaint ...	1787	5137	262	90
Houses inspected and "Recorded" ...	211	6671	—	85
Premises on the "Supervision List"—				
(a) Corporation houses ...	3520	1077	2	—
(b) Corporation houses on change of tenancy ...	134	15	—	—
Houses let in lodgings ...	—	1	—	—
Common Lodging Houses ...	53	6	—	—
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	73	2	—	—
Accumulations ...	32	34	4	—
Amusement places ...	59	16	1	—
Back lanes ...	116	27	—	—
Factories with mechanical power ...	313	113	3	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	143	15	1	—
Infectious disease enquiries ...	11	3	—	—
Marine stores ...	6	—	—	—
Offensive trades ...	69	13	—	—
Owners or Contractors interviewed ...	726	320	—	—
Public buildings, hotels, etc. ...	88	27	1	—
Piggeries ...	170	4	—	—
Public urinals ...	172	47	—	—
Rat infestation ...	152	521	—	—
Rubbish tips and open spaces ...	63	24	—	—
Schools ...	5	—	—	—
Stables ...	158	26	4	—
Tents, vans and sheds ...	104	94	—	—
Water courses and reens ...	27	8	—	—
Visits not classified ...	848	535	—	—
Housing Act, 1936 Overcrowding Survey	85	55	—	—
Shops Act, 1936 ...	55	107	18	—
Offices, conditions in ...	54	1	—	—
<i>Inspection of Food and Supervision of Handling, Storage, and Preparation of Food.</i>				
{ Cowsheds ...	197	41	—	—
{ Dairies ...	706	62	—	—
{ Milkshops ...	429	20	—	—
{ Milk Purveyors ...	655	1	—	—
Bakehouses ...	375	41	1	—
Butchers' premises ...	1051	88	—	—
Cattle Market ...	26	3	—	—
Cold Stores ...	3	—	—	—
Cooked meat shops ...	123	25	—	—
Fish and fruit premises ...	319	46	—	—
Food vehicles ...	24	—	—	—
Fried fish shops ...	495	36	2	—
Ice cream premises and barrows ...	171	64	—	—
Provision Market ...	310	20	—	—
Provision shops and stores ...	69	4	1	—
Restaurants and kitchens ...	53	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	526	803	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	259	27	—	—
Other food stores ...	26	4	—	—
Re Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933 ...	82	2	—	—
Water Sampling ...	47	—	—	—
Totals ...	15180	16186	300	175

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, etc.	Totals	Private Houses re-constructed	"Re-corded" houses	Superior List houses	Houses Let in	Common Lodging Houses	Common Lodging Houses	Factories, Workshops, Cowsheds, Milk-shops, Dairies, and ranges and kitchen.	Fried St. Sh. Shops	Ice Cream Premises	Provision Stores	Butchers' Cooked Meat Premises	Bake-houses	Fish and Fruit Premises	Stables	Other Premises
Exterior.																
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired ...	286	56	221	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1
Roofs repaired or renewed ...	736	226	500	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Kaunter pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired	370	222	544	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired	270	200	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rendered for the prevention of dampness	476	103	373	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
External plastering repaired ...	231	41	161	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damp proof courses inserted ...	286	45	241	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outbuildings repaired ...	36	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired	247	81	158	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
Interior.																
Doors and frames renewed or repaired	645	105	534	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floors renewed or repaired ...	747	182	549	...	...	...	1	22	6	2	3	...	1	...	1	...
Floors ventilated ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired ...	375	30	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered.	1995	444	1533	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	567	88	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...
Ladders provided ...	117	24	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladders improved or repaired ...	33	19	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved	117	11	98	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linewashing carried out ...	408	17	20	...	...	...	8	59	8	63	6	9	50	21	72	31
Rooms, passages, etc. cl'nsed & rep'ad or dist'm'pd	344	46	157	13	...	76	45	...	1	6	5	4	2	3	4	1
Staircases repaired ...	137	21	114	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	827	134	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Window cords renewed ...	1731	267	1463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washing boilers provided or repaired ...	163	29	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washhouses provided or improved ...	28	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drainage.																
New drains constructed ...	110	62	43	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains cleaned ...	235	217	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	8
Drains reconstructed ...	110	87	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains repaired ...	83	64	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Drains tested—Water																
Colour ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke ...	24	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical ...	172	138	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gullies fixed																
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	158	89	62	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Intercepting traps provided or repaired ...	46	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or rep'd	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	13	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	15	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sink troughs provided ...	203	24	35	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	8
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	52	13	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Water Closets.																
Additional water closets provided ...	18	5	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Water closet heights repaired ...	15	21	45	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
Seat, doors, renewed or repaired	35	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	27	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closets reconstructed ...	17	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet pans cleaned	17	11	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	118	46	46	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
Flushing apparatus provided	42	15	16	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4
Flushing apparatus repaired	89	32	50	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated.																
Accumulations removed ...	167	62	43	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	13	...	10	7	16	5
Animals, nuisances from, abated	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Manure receptacle, prov'd	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Storage accommodation provided or improved	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water supply provided ...	28	...	15	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water traps or pipes repaired	38	6	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other repairs and nuisances abated	217	19	29	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	...	3	2	1	154	...
TOTALS	13669	3263	9374	13	...	77	47	60	64	11	118	15	77	89	29	237

Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Factories, Workshops, Workplaces	Cowsheds, Milkshops, Dairies	Restau- rants and Kitchens	Fried Fish Shops	Ice Cream Premises	Provision Shops and Stores	Butchers' Premises	Cooked Meat Premises	Bake- houses	Fish and Fruit Premises	Stables	Other Premises
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	1
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	6	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	3	1	...	4	...	...
...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	8	59	8	63	6	9	50	21	72	21	34	20
76	45	2	...	1	6	5	4	2	3	4	1	1	2
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	8
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3
...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	3
...	...	7	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
...
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	4
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	5	...	4	13	...	10	7	16	5
...	3	...
...	2	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	2	1	154
77	47	60	64	11	118	15	77	89	29	93	40	60	237

The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 31,366.

The complaints received during the year numbered 1,001. Every complaint is thoroughly investigated no matter how trivial it may appear, for often upon enquiries being made into the trivial matter a major defect or nuisance is found that requires immediate attention. Arising out of these complaints, 3,263 nuisances or sanitary defects were discovered in dwelling houses, necessitating the service of 306 written notices upon the persons responsible. In many instances the necessary work was carried out as a result of verbal notice being given by the Inspector.

SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES.

The supervision of Corporation houses is primarily concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin by the Health Department and in this connection 4,746 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

The disinfestation of 199 rooms was carried under the supervision of the officers of the Health Department and the importance of this work cannot be over-estimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by a fairly large percentage of the population and particularly young children.

SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1938, there were 9 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your Register with a total accommodation for 86 seamen.

During the year one licence was cancelled at the request of the keeper, so that 8 Seamen's Lodging Houses remain on the register with a total accommodation for 79 seamen.

In the year 1896 Bye-laws were sanctioned by the Board of Trade respecting the licensing, inspection and sanitary conditions of Seamen's Lodging Houses,

In pursuance of these Bye-laws, 75 visits were made during the past twelve months and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Bye-laws discovered. Infringements, of a minor character, were immediately rectified upon the keeper's attention being drawn to the matter and at all times the licensees appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

In view of the abnormal wear and tear to which premises of this kind are subjected, they are kept, generally speaking, in good sanitary condition, for during the year only a few sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered. These were remedied after the service of informal notices and by Verbal Notices and the work entailed, together with the statutory half-yearly cleansing and lime-washing, was carried out under the supervision of, and to the satisfaction of the Health Department.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 4 within the Borough, with accommodation for 144 lodgers. These premises require constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained. During the year 59 inspections were made, and 76 rooms, passages, etc., were cleansed and re-papered or distempered.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The Bye-laws have been applied only to houses requiring special supervision as it would be impracticable to register all houses coming within the legal definition of a house let in lodgings. The inspections were directed primarily to the maintenance of cleanliness and the prevention of overcrowding.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The registers, statutory statements and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

The 8 samples obtained were submitted for analysis and the nature, substance or quality of the samples proved to be in accordance with the statutory statements supplied.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Premises where Rag Flock is used are visited and samples of the flock are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. During the year 6 samples were obtained. The proportion of chlorine in each of the samples was less than the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

In many instances of rat infestation it has been found that the ingress of rats into buildings has been by means of defective drains ; when these have been located and repaired or re-constructed it is rare that a second complaint is received.

Additional information concerning the details of the work performed during "Rat Week" will be found on page 88 of the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

National Rat Week, of course, received considerable publicity and for one week of the year the attention of the public is focused on this problem. For the Health Department, however, every week of the year is a Rat week and the following table summarises the work done by the Rat Officer in the Urban Area :—

Number of premises visited	...	...	508
Number of poison baits laid (approx.)	...	...	14,700
Number of rats killed by poison, traps and gins	...	...	1,592
Number of rats killed by dogs and ferrets	...	...	44
Number of rats killed by shooting	...	...	1,030

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Part II. of this Act (which came into force on 1st May, 1936) is administered by this Department.

During the year periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The Shops Act, 1934, is an act which, *inter alia*, makes provision for the health and comfort of workers in wholesale and retail shops and warehouses.

It is the duty of the Sanitary Authority for every district, as part of their duties under the Public Health Act, to enforce the provisions of this Act which relate to the ventilation, heating and sanitary conveniences in these premises.

Provisions as to Sanitary and Other Arrangements in Shops.

These provisions apply to all shops as defined by the Act, (i.e., to wholesale shops and warehouses as well as to retail shops), in which any persons, whether juveniles or adults, are employed.

The requirements of the present Act are additional to, and do not replace the requirements of the Public Health or other Acts.

Ventilation, temperature, and lighting.

In every part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of the shop there must be provided :

- (i.) suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, and suitable and sufficient ventilation must be maintained ;
- (ii.) suitable and sufficient means to maintain a reasonable temperature, and a reasonable temperature must be maintained ;
- (iii.) suitable and sufficient means of lighting, and every such part of a shop must be kept suitably and sufficiently lighted.

Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.

In every shop, unless it is specifically exempted, there must be provided and maintained for the use of persons employed in or about the shop :—

- (i) suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences;
- (ii) suitable and sufficient washing facilities.

These conveniences and facilities have to be available for the use of persons employed “in or about the shop.” This is intended to cover employment in the shop itself and in the immediate vicinity.

Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities must be provided *in the shop* unless a certificate of exemption is granted by the local authority. Such a certificate may only be granted where the authority are satisfied that, by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances affecting the shop, it is reasonable that a certificate should be in force, and that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences or washing facilities are otherwise conveniently available.

This is intended to meet the case of, for instance, a small lock up shop or kiosk in which it may be impossible to instal a sanitary convenience or washing facilities, and where satisfactory arrangements can be made for the assistants to use conveniences and washing facilities in the same block of buildings or elsewhere in the immediate vicinity.

If the local authority cease to be satisfied that the necessary conditions are fulfilled, they must withdraw the certificate, but an occupier may appeal to a County Court against the withdrawal.

Facilities for taking meals.

Where persons employed about the business of a shop take any meals in the shop, there must be provided and maintained suitable and sufficient facilities for the taking of those meals.

The Act does not lay down that separate mess-rooms must necessarily be provided in such cases. The obligation is to provide and maintain "facilities" to enable persons who take their meals in the shop to have them in reasonable comfort.

Definition of "suitable and sufficient."

The Act does not lay down any standard requirements, but provides that the various facilities shall be "suitable and sufficient."

The effect of this definition is that the requirements have to be considered in the light of the circumstances and conditions of the individual shop. These will include not only the size of the shop and the number and sex of the assistants employed, but also the nature of the trade carried on.

Procedure in the event of contravention.

Where it appears to the authority responsible for the enforcement of the provisions as to sanitary and other arrangements in

shops that there has been a failure to comply with any provision, the authority must serve a notice upon the owner or occupier of a shop requiring him to take within a given time such action as may be specified to secure compliance.

Where a person upon whom a notice is served fails to comply with its requirements within the given time, summary proceedings may be taken against him.

During the year 162 visits were made and 18 informal notices were served. As a result of the service of these notices suitable and sufficient means were provided for Regulation of Temperature, Sanitary conveniences, Lighting and Washing facilities, as follows:

Regulation of temperature	...	9
Sanitary conveniences	...	1
Lighting	...	1
Washing facilities	...	2

CAMPING SITES (Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 269).

There are no camping sites in the Borough, and during the year no applications for licences were made.

REGULATION OF THE CONDITIONS IN OFFICES.

(Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 43 to 46 and 91 and 92).

Systematic inspections of Offices are made with a view to ascertaining the conditions and the need for improvements, and as a result of representations made by the Department improvements have been secured.

DISINFECTION WORK.

The following work has been carried out by the Disinfectors during the year:—

	General	T.B.	Vermin	Total
Premises disinfected	1578	96	187	1861
Rooms disinfected	5205	244	566	6015
Articles disinfected	—	—	—	9547
Articles destroyed	—	—	—	100

STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 184. Notices were served for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, requiring the

provision of improved drainage and suitable and properly constructed manure receptacles, and 2 receptacles were constructed in accordance with the Bye-laws.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with the advice given to stable keepers, respecting the destruction of flies in the larval stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year under review smoke observations were made and in all instances where undue emissions were observed the firms concerned were immediately notified.

Whenever practicable, advice on modern methods of smoke prevention and fuel economy is given to those responsible for the management of boilers and it is to be hoped that by this co-operation with manufacturers a considerable reduction in the emission of black smoke from boiler chimneys will be effected.

MUSIC HALLS AND CINEMAS.

Visits have been paid to all music halls and cinemas in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises, and improvements have been effected in all instances upon formal notice being given to the management.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of visits, re-visits, and notices served in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing and preparation of food.

The provision of suitable receptacles for the storage of refuse has received close attention.

All the fried fish shops in the Borough now have sanitary fly-proof receptacles for storing refuse.

Admirable though this may be, the fact should be kept in mind that much of the good in this connection is nullified when, as often happens, the occupiers of adjoining houses store domestic refuse in all kinds of decrepit receptacles, a practice which can only retard the attainment of a reasonable standard of environmental sanitation.

Premises.	Inspections	Re-visits	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Cowsheds ...	197	41	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Purveyors ...	1790	83	—	—
Bakehouses ...	375	41	1	—
Butchers' Premises ...	1051	88	—	—
Cattle Market ...	26	3	—	—
Cold Stores ...	3	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops ...	123	25	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	319	46	—	—
Food Vehicles ...	24	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	495	36	2	—
Ice Cream Premises & Barrows	171	64	—	—
Provision Market ...	310	20	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores...	69	4	1	—
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	53	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	526	803	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	259	27	—	—
Other Food Stores ...	26	4	—	—
Re Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933 ...	82	2	—	—
Water Sampling ...	47	—	—	—
	5946	1287	4	—

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

This Act provides for the marking of certain imported food-stuffs in order that the public may know whether they are buying "Foreign," "Empire," or "English" produce.

It was found that numerous Traders were unaware of their responsibilities with respect to the correct marking of these food-stuffs. To assist them, handbills were distributed to all green-grocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, directing their attention to the requirements of the Orders in Council relating to the marking of imported Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Currants, Sultanias, Raisins, Oat Products, Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon, Butter, Dead Poultry, and Bacon and Ham.

Since the distribution of the handbills and subsequent warning letters when necessary, there has been a considerable improvement in the observance of the marking orders.

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

A complete system of meat inspection at the Public Abattoir ensures that every carcase is thoroughly inspected before it is passed as fit for human consumption. As will be seen from the following table 38,139 animals were slaughtered, of which 303 entire carcasses were condemned. Particulars of these condemnations are shown in the table on page 119.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are three of these premises licensed within the Borough and during the year 1,801 animals were slaughtered and inspected.

MEAT INSPECTION AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The work done in connection with meat inspection during the year is set out in detail in the following tables:—

(1) *Number of Animals slaughtered and inspected.*

Description			Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Total
Beasts	...	...	2609	95	2704
Calves	...	...	1460	40	1500
Pigs	...	...	10444	825	11269
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	23626	841	24467
			38139	1801	39940

In addition to the above, 393 carcasses were inspected which had been slaughtered outside the Borough.

(2) *Amount in lbs. condemned as unfit for human consumption.*

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal ...	76355½	1279	135	77769½
Pork ...	1807	1872¾	139	20082¾
Mutton and Lamb ...	8615	521	82	9218½
	103041½	3672¾	356½	107070¾

(3) *Entire carcasses condemned and the reasons for condemnation.*

CAUSE	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Total
Blackquarter ...	1	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma ...	—	—	1	—	1
Extensive Bruising ...	—	—	—	2	2
Fever Acute ...	3	—	3	6	12
Immaturity ...	—	6	1	—	7
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	1	1
Moribund ...	—	—	1	4	5
Oedema ...	10	—	5	56	71
Oedema and Emaciation ...	7	1	2	17	27
Oedema & Lymphadenitis ...	—	—	1	1	2
Pleurisy and Peritonitis ...	—	—	1	—	1
Pyæmia ...	1	3	1	—	5
Red Water ...	1	1	—	—	2
Septicaemia ...	1	1	5	4	11
Septic Mastitis ...	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Metritis ...	1	—	1	1	3
Swine Erysipelas ...	—	—	2	—	2
Tuberculosis (Generalised) ...	60	2	84	—	146
Uraemia ...	—	—	1	1	2
Urticaria ...	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	86	14	110	93	303

(4) *Carcases inspected and condemned.*

Cause	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (in Borough) ...	2704	1500	24467	11269
Number inspected (including animals slaughtered outside Bor.)	2707	1500	24472	11654
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned ...	26	12	93	26
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	603	4	1431	185
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	23.24	1.07	6.23	1.81
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned ...	60	2	—	84
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	497	2	—	693
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with Tuberculosis	20.58	.27	—	6.67

TUBERCULOSIS.

The commonest disease met with in meat inspection is Tuberculosis and the amount of meat condemned for this disease was approximately one-half of the total quantity condemned for all causes.

This is not surprising in view of the high percentage of cattle in the average herd that react to the Tuberculin test,

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

In addition to Meat condemned at the Public and Private Slaughterhouses, the undermentioned foods have also been condemned during the year :—

Description		Reason for Condemnation	Premises		Amount in lbs.
Fruit	...	Decomposed	...	Private	2600
Fish ...	...	"	...	"	1479
Game	...	"	...	"	902 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Foods	...	Decomposed and Blown	...	"	2129 $\frac{9}{16}$
					7111 $\frac{5}{16}$

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND VENDORS.

Premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold are inspected at frequent intervals, care being taken to ensure that the utmost cleanliness is maintained in the preparation, handling and storage of this commodity.

Where premises are found to be unsuitable for the manufacture or sale of ice cream, owing to unsuitable structure, delapidations, unsuitable or unwholesome condition, the existence of which would render the ice cream liable to become contaminated, the vendor or manufacturer is warned that until the premises are put into a satisfactory condition, permission will be withheld for the manufacture or storage of ice cream with the alternative of proceedings being instituted.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK VENDORS.

The milk supply of the Town receives very close attention and under this heading, 2,111 inspections were made to premises where milk is produced or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The quality of the milk sold is well above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being: Fat, 3.43 per cent.; Solids not Fat, 8.75 per cent. Of the 249 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 24 samples, as compared with 21 last year, failed to conform to the necessary standards,

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

During the year, 31 milk-sellers were licensed, authorising them to use the following designations:—"Tuberculin Tested," 7; "Accredited," 6; "Pasteurised," 18.

Two dealers in addition to selling "Tuberculin Tested" milk, also sell "Tuberculin Tested" (Certified) milk.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 179 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination. 53 of the samples showed an excess of organisms and in each instance cautions were issued after enquiries had been made.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

108 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation tests for tuberculosis (see page 80).

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register was 59 within the Borough; Visits, 416 during the year. The number of nuisances and defects discovered in the course of the inspection was 93; but it was necessary to serve a notice in one instance only; the majority of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness. Nearly all these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in good sanitary condition, due no doubt to the close supervision given to them.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

296 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 258 (249 milk and 9 spirits) were formal samples and 38 informal samples. 24 of the formal samples (all of milk) did not conform to the required standard and legal proceedings were instituted in 12 cases. Legal proceedings were not instituted in respect of the remaining 12 cases for the following reasons: 1 was an "Appeal to the Cow" sample; 4 samples were proved not to be adulterated as the result of "Appeal to the Cow" samples; 3 samples were proved not to be adulterated as the result of samples taken "in the course of delivery" and in 4 instances investigations were made and satisfactory explanations given.

In addition to the above, 5 samples (4 "Appeal to the Cow" and 1 "in course of delivery") were taken by the Monmouthshire County Council. 3 of the samples did not conform to the required standard.

The results of analysis and the nature of the samples taken are shown in the Public Analyst's report on page 69.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspectors for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. J. BURR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Table 1.

POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Wards	Area in Acres	*Census 1931.			Estimated No. of Houses	Av'ge No. of Persons per House	Borough (as extended April, 1935), shewing New Wards.					
		No. of Persons					Wards	Area in Acres	Estimated No. of Persons June 30th, 1938	Ascertained No. of Houses in Borough on June 30th, 1938	Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House	Density (Persons per Acre)
		Male	Female	Total								
Crindau ...	277	4156	4114	8270	1681	4.92	Malpas ...	944	7379	1855	3.98	7.82
Caerau ...	502	4282	5176	9458	2216	4.27	Allt-yr-yu ...	727	6463	1758	3.68	8.89
St. Woolos ...	244	3320	4077	7397	1541	4.80	Caerau ...	268	10255	2288	4.48	38.26
Tredegarr ...	79	3522	3598	7120	1119	6.36	St. Woolos ...	830	9326	2474	3.77	11.24
Alexandra ...	a1251	4830	4226	9056	1355	6.68	Alexandra ...	a1377½	8681	1730	5.02	6.30
Central ...	194	3411	3184	6595	1043	6.32	Central ...	204	9739	1914	5.09	47.74
St. Julians ...	421	5347	5615	10962	2574	4.26	St. Julians ...	570	12469	3156	3.95	21.88
Maindee ...	273	3557	3940	7497	1809	4.14	Maindee ...	685	9538	2486	3.64	13.92
Victoria ...	175	3874	3936	7810	1623	4.81	Victoria ...	250½	11465	2683	4.27	45.77
Liswerry ...	1604	7572	7461	15033	2871	5.24	Liswerry ...	2017	10595	2652	4.00	5.2
Whole Borough	5020	43871	45327	89198	17832	5.00	Whole Borough	7873a	95910	22996	4.17	12.18

*Figures supplied by the Registrar-General prior to the issue of the Official Census Returns. a Includes 533 acres covered by tidal water.

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1936.

[illegible]

Table 3.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One year of age

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year	
All Causes	{ Certified Certified by Coroner after P. M. Uncertified Inquests	29	13	3	3	48	9	15	14	5	91	
		1	1	2	
		1	1	1	
		1	1	2	...	3	
{ Small-pox Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria & Croup Influenza Erysipelas Acute Poliomyelitis Tubercul's Meningitis Abdom. Tuberculosis Other Tuberculous Diseases Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Convulsions Laryngitis Bronchitis Pneumonia (all forms) Other Respiratory Diseases Diarrhoea Enteritis Gastritis Syphilis Other Venereal Dis. Rickets Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth Atelectasis Congenital Malformations Premature Birth Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus Violent Deaths Other Causes	{ Common Infectious Diseases.	
	
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		1	1
		1	1
		1	1
	
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		1	...	1	1
		...	1	1	...	3	2	5	11	...
	
	
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CALENDAR YEAR.

Nett Births registered:—Legitimate, 1,515; Illegitimate, 57; Total, 1 572
 Infant Deaths—Number:—Legitimate, 90; Illegitimate, 7; Total, 97.
 Rate:—Legitimate, 59·4; Illegitimate, 122·8; Total, 61·7
 Deaths from all causes at all ages: 1,161; Population, 95,910.

Table 4.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1938
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Year	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncor- rected Number	Net		Number	Rate	of Non-Res- idents regis- tered in the District	of Residents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
five y'rs Average 1928-1932	91627	1689	1635	17·84	1185	12·94	160	67	114	69·9	1093	11·92
five y'rs Average 1933-1937	93414	1606	1544	16·62	1221	13·15	139	79	113	73·5	1163	12·51
1933	88560	1490	1420	16·03	1225	13·83	127	69	133	93·7	1167	13·18
1934	87600	1572	1490	17·01	1132	12·92	149	79	119	79·9	1062	12·12
1935	97500	1621	1607	16·96	1218	12·85	127	82	113	70·3	1173	12·38
1936	97200	1701	1629	16·76	1244	12·80	147	80	104	63·8	1177	12·11
1937	96210	1645	1572	16·34	1287	13·38	144	87	98	62·3	1230	12·78
1938	95910	1658	1572	16·39	1227	12·79	142	76	97	61·7	1161	12·10

Birth and Death Rates for the year 1935 and the five years average 1933 to 1937 are calculated on Composite Population figures, because of the extension of the Borough in 1935.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.
Summary for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

Name of Centre	Cindau.	Central.	Alexandra.	Malande.	Lilswery.	Beechwood.	Cerau.	Malpas.	Maesglas.	Whole Town
No. of Sessions held	43	96	96	94	96	96	48	48	48	670
No. on Register, Dec. 31st	363	424	450	946	449	162	369	174	231	4303
Expectant Mothers	28	35	46	35	47	36	13	4	25	266
Total Mothers	389	459	496	981	496	768	381	175	256	4469
Infants	110	172	182	245	194	164	65	38	80	1250
Children	948	445	412	601	371	1546	260	183	264	4509
Total on Register	847	1111	1090	1887	1061	2508	726	398	600	10248
Medical Examinations.	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
Expectant Mothers	18	26	38	64	57	21	55	2	21	506
Other Mothers	86	159	197	326	168	513	190	59	65	247
Total Mothers	104	167	192	586	245	631	194	61	87	1053
Infants under 1 year	136	963	245	1648	529	2001	254	2038	774	1877
Children 1-5 years	181	1013	172	981	281	1393	164	1724	283	4258
Total	490	2145	609	3165	775	3857	637	4364	761	3761
Total Average	13.7	10.1	1.3	123	1.3	136	1.6	46	1.0	8
Total Average	2782	38.0	34.9	35.8	36.3	38.2	55.9	59.4	44.4	46.0
Attendances.	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
Expectant Mothers	61	137	101	138	134	129	138	136	136	162
Other Mothers	2782	38.0	34.9	35.8	36.3	38.2	55.9	59.4	44.4	46.0
Total	2848	39.3	35.0	36.9	38.0	39.6	5702	60.7	45.3	47.3
Infants under 1 year	1811	33.5	24.4	25.9	26.54	27.6	33.9	37.4	36.07	37.6
Children 1-5 years	1811	38.4	16.9	16.7	20.66	21.4	28.1	30.3	34.86	25.9
Total Attendances	6300	71.2	76.3	79.5	83.1	88.6	130.72	138.4	146.36	110.8
Weighting.	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
Number of Individuals	160	368	107	395	267	242	290	184	222	279
Number of Weighings	1312	1342	2368	1307	2414	1381	3532	2198	2629	1736
Voluntary Work.	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
Maternity Club.	10	7	15	15	8	11	—	—	—	—
Number paying in Res.	40	11	27	0	218	9	43	13	6	—
Number paid out	2	5	3	0	22	3	4	0	—	—
Amount paid out { Deposits	50	0	28	1	22	3	4	0	—	—
Amount paid out { Interest	50	0	14	0	5	6	4	8	4	—
Clothing.	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
Garments made & sold	4	1	8	5	6	7	1	—	—	—
Garments given away	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total value of stock in hand—Flannel Goods	40	15	2	6	9	10	104	13	11	—
Monies received & paid in—	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
Monies received	46	10.10	65	3	1	69	14	7	—	—
Monies paid	40	7.5	20	15	2	20	2	0	—	—
Fireguards sold	40	7.5	20	15	2	20	2	0	—	—
Donations	42	15	8	6	6	12	18	14	—	—
Donations	42	15	8	6	6	12	18	14	—	—
Thrift (not paid in)	42	15	8	6	6	12	18	14	—	—

Table 6.

SUMMARY OF NECESSITOUS CASES SUPPLIED WITH FREE MILK DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

Ward	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total Cases	Pasteurised Milk		Dried Milks		Total Cost
							Amount in Pints	Cost	Amount in Pounds	Cost	
Malpas	15	25	2	38	18	98	3953	£ 44	122	£ 8	£ 52
Allt-yr-yn	5	8		8	6	27	1270	8	16	10	18
Caerau	38	46	2	15	50	194	8679	14	1	4	15
St. Woolos	27	31	...	58	41	114	5861	5	179	4	9
Alexandra	64	85	3	15	65	276	11225	15	94	3	108
Central	72	87	1	59	76	286	11225	0	265	2	72
St. Julians	19	17		6	11	53	2373	124	223	11	142
Mandee	17	24	1	23	26	91	4321	10	8	4	144
Victoria	24	29	2	18	25	98	3912	48	122	5	27
Liswerry	70	125	3	62	80	340	14527	6	32	10	56
							160	11	17	4	45
								3	5	0	7
Whole Borough	351	477	14	337	398	1577	67839	15	1307	6	843
								5		10	2
1937	287	349	16	236	252	1131	*46161	23	941	5	565
								4		11	12
								2			18

*Includes 19,710 pints Tuberculin Tested Milk, £122 4s. 4½d

Table 7.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1938, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

(Registrar General's Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population										Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
			All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year	Maternal Mortality		
	Live Births	Still Births												Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
England and Wales ...	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.55	5.3	53	0.89	2.19	3.08
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	15.0	0.58	11.7	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.53	7.3	57	?	?	?
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000 ...)	15.5	0.63	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.12	0.54	4.3	50	?	?	?
London ...	13.4	0.42	11.4	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.52	13.2	57	?	?	?
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	16.4	0.60	12.1	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.57	7.0	62	1.27	1.91	3.18

Table 8.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

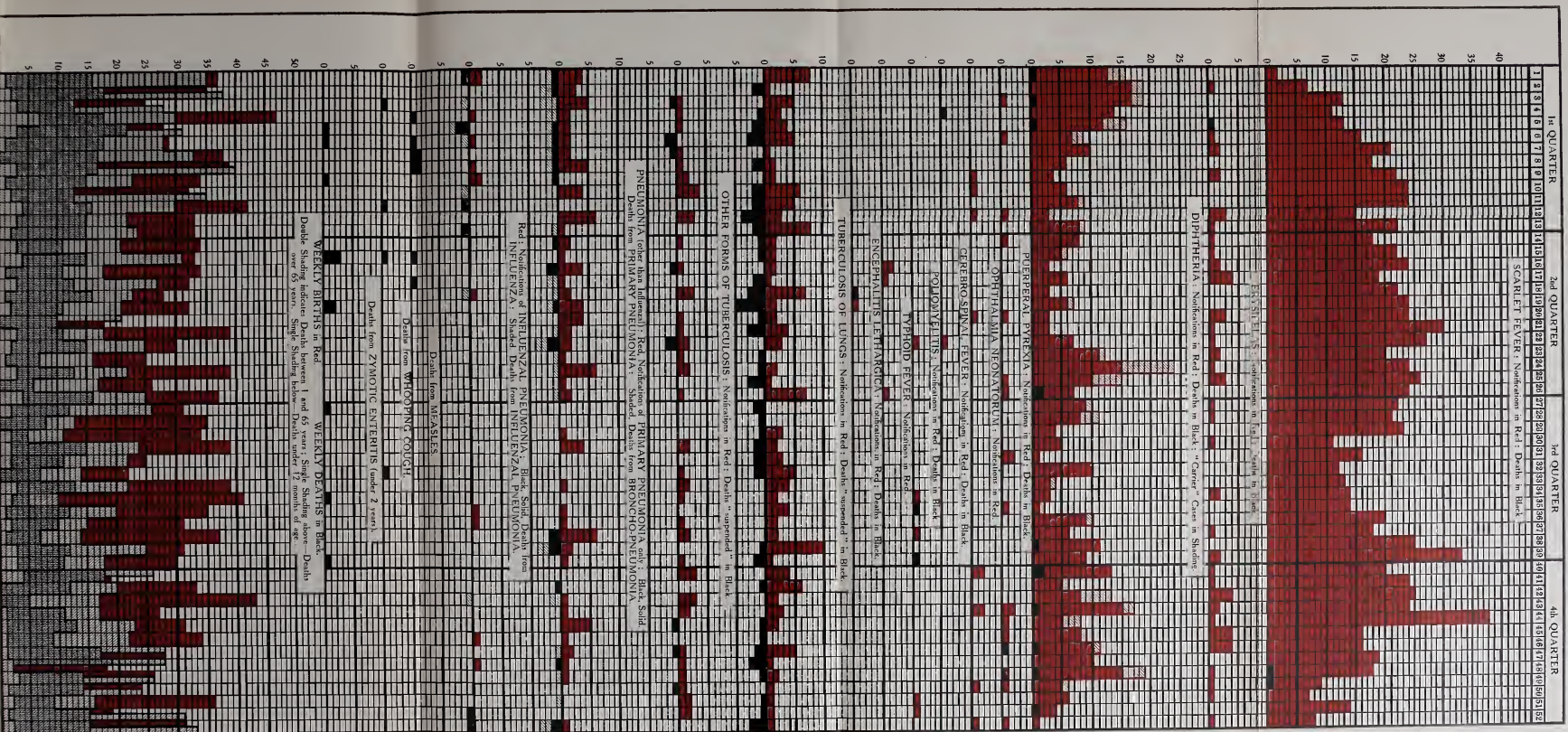
Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born from July 1st, 1896,
to June 30th, 1938.

YEAR (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been appraised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificate of Exemption	Percentage Successfully Vaccinated
10yrs.av.1897-1906	2223	1708	11.6	2	243	57	13.4	82	34.8	72	87.7
10yrs.av.1907-1916	2350	1148	5.7	...	203	110	12.8	146	2.6	719	53.4
10yrs.av.1917-1926	2101	715	4.6	...	127	103	13.0	67	4.0	1068	36.7
1927	1917	597	6	...	96	79	21	86	9	1023	33.2
1928	1714	446	13	...	91	72	24	75	15	978	28.1
1929	1757	378	8	...	99	51	20	86	82	1038	23.1
1930	1833	448	8	1	80	20	40	85	49	1102	26.3
1931	1670	425	11	...	99	32	16	65	20	1002	27.5
1932	1659	327	6	...	85	30	9	81	15	1106	20.97
1933	1531	288	4	...	84	38	23	52	28	1014	20.3
1934	1690	268	3	...	86	33	15	38	43	1004	16.9
1935	1538	289	1	...	85	26	11	39	43	1044	20.1
1936	1638	322	4	...	76	36	14	42	49	1095	20.8
1937	1726	285	4	...	75	24	19	52	57	1210	17.5
1938	1622	268	1	...	75	25	24	42	68	1119	17.6

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

Births, Deaths and Infectious Diseases Notification Chart for the year 1936.

(The notifications of, and deaths from Infectious Diseases (other than Puerperal Pyrexia) refer to Residents only).²



ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

[illegible]

Table 10.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1938.

		Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases.														
Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Bones and Joints		Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Eyes		General	
							Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
ases ors) ...	345	139	267	49	29	78	21	5	2	5	20	12	4	1	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	1
	208	87	155	32	21	5	12	2	2	5	13	8	3	1	...	...	2	1	..	3	...	1
...	77	35	66	7	4	11	3	1	..	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	134	63	113	14	7	21	8	1	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
...	57	23	48	5	4	9	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	141	70	126	12	3	15	3	2	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

Table 11.

SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

SCHOOL	MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES.				WHOOPING COUGH.				CHICKEN POX.				MUMPS.				OTHER INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.												
	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases					
Alexandra	20	4	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolt Street	17	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central	1	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church Road	3	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corporation Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clytha	1	1	53	19	8	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crindau	6	15	8	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durham Road	19	6	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eveswell	29	17	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaer	7	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Cross	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llswerry	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maeglas	15	11	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maindee	19	5	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malpas	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. David's	9	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's	33	17	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Woolos	4	3	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerston	1	15	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tredegar Wharf	33	16	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belle Vue Central	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bynglas Central	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatherleigh	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newport Sec. Sch.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical College	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Father Hill Mem.	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private School	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No School	22	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juv. Instr. Centre	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B'chw'd Open Air				
TOTALS	24	39	317	146	3	529	1	1	83	33	...	118	55	52	314	86	2	509	19	14	51	2	1	87	16	26	47	3	92

Table 12.

NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
1897 to 1938.

TYPHOID FEVER	TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases	Fatality % Home Nursed cases
72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
73.5	3	100.0	37	75.6	7.2	9.1
81.5	10	90.0	35	71.4	—	—
88.4	5	100.0	133	82.7	5.4	8.7
82.7	8	100.0	227	75.8	—	1.8
65.3	2	100.0	135	74.1	3.0	2.8
72.8	4	100.0	79	86.1	5.9	—
84.6	1	100.0	150	85.3	7.0	13.6
78.6	—	—	158	89.2	5.67	5.9
85.3	6	83.3	208	91.8	3.14	11.7
88.7	1	100.0	192	90.1	7.5	—
82.1	7	100.0	330	83.3	1.09	—
64.2	4	100.0	396	80.55	2.5	1.3

*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 13.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 5 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM.	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groceries ...	382 7 1	306 10 5	290 0 2	301 5 6	431 14 3
Meat and Fish ...	347 2 6	292 7 6	305 13 6	281 1 9	321 17 4
Vegetables and Fruit ...	98 18 3	103 14 5	107 14 10	123 5 10	129 8 11
Milk, Cream and Eggs ...	338 17 6	273 16 7	300 10 10	287 9 8	334 5 9
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ...	17 14 11	12 8 5	11 17 3	11 18 8	13 10 9
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc. ...	456 3 4	339 15 6	362 19 5	356 9 2	484 14 1
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc. ...	77 6 4	77 9 8	75 8 11	70 16 6	59 0 4
Ironmongery ...	28 18 6	20 15 1	26 5 4	25 5 6	30 0 6
Crockery ...	72 7 6	31 19 3	38 3 5	37 0 4	46 6 4
Drapery and Uniforms ...	196 5 1	182 3 4	169 1 8	160 11 10	217 0 10
Furniture, Repairs, Lino. Bedding, etc. ...	25 19 5	18 17 10	23 4 3	16 16 6	23 7 11
Printing, Stationery & Advertising ...	1120 5 7	1027 5 9	1918 5 1	2177 17 11	1671 10 5
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ...	77 0 9	265 14 2	219 1 5	289 4 4	212 18 4
Ground Expenses ...	59 8 9	45 9 3	45 16 11	15 4 9	34 2 3
Travelling Expenses and Car Hire ...	316 17 9	287 10 3	603 15 7	627 9 3	641 7 7
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ...	209 16 7	224 17 11	199 17 7	163 8 1	159 9 9
Electricity ...	79 9 0	60 18 7	76 0 10	100 17 1	95 13 1
Water ...	181 7 7	177 16 8	228 13 11	239 13 1	230 19 7
Rates and Insurance ...	32 8 11	45 6 6	42 16 2	36 15 6	42 11 0
Telephone Charges ...	32 16 1	*218 9 0	25 11 11	56 13 4	91 12 11
Sundries ...	6 18 2	4 1 8	9 0 0	7 0 4	8 14 3
Disbursements ...	1194 13 6	1179 12 2	1166 7 5	1165 4 0	1171 3 2
Salaries { Med. Supt., Matron & Nurses†	1105 3 11	1124 10 10	1217 8 2	1208 0 9	1171 6 6
{ Domestic and Grounds	228 1 8	553 15 1	183 17 5	171 6 10	171 4 4
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	94 3 9	105 11 6	103 16 8	109 3 0	109 13 0
Allowances, N.H. and Unemployment Insurance and Superann. Contributions	6780 12 5	6980 17 2	7751 8 8	8039 19 6	7903 13 2
TOTALS	1245 1 4	1120 2 10	679 4 4	599 9 0	730 12 0
RECEIPTS	524	334	388	348	533
No. of Patients treated					

†Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.

*Includes £200 refund to Port Sanitary Authority.

Table 14.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ended 31st December, 1938, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with figures for previous year and averages for previous five years for comparison.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1938		Year ended 31st Dec., 1937		Average for 5 years 1933-37	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be :—						
Suffering from Syphilis	54	12	59	16	57.4	18.2
" " Soft Chancre	18	1	16	1	16.8	.6
" " Gonorrhoea	138	34	136	16	118.0	25.8
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	42	16	39	14	35.8	14.4
Total	252	63	250	47	228.0	59.0
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for :—						
Syphilis	3	6	9	3	8.4	5.2
Soft Chancre	7	1	3	1	8.2	.6
Gonorrhoea	39	10	31	14	28.6	14.0
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	38	14	35	17	32.4	15.2
Total	87	31	78	35	77.6	35.0
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from :—						
Syphilis	14	23	16	32	31.0	25.2
Soft Chancre	2	..	1	..	3.0	..
Gonorrhoea	33	10	19	5	37.2	10.8
Total	49	33	36	37	71.2	36.0
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from :—						
Syphilis	1308	1341	1340	1667	1942.8	1501.6
Soft Chancre	53	5	47	5	60.2	3.2
Gonorrhoea	1486	635	1424	329	1635.4	551.0
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	61	63	65	41	76.2	47.0
Total	2901	2044	2876	2042	3714.6	2102.8
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from :—						
Syphilis	49	5	77	62	124.8	109.2
Soft Chancre ... ..	..	..	2	..	.4	..
Gonorrhoea	66	331	82	227	65.8	165.2
Non-Venereal Diseases ... ..	..	..	..	..	2.6	..
Total	115	336	161	289	193.6	274.4
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenohenzene Compounds	73	46	62	57	107.0	70.2
7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given :—						
N.A.B. and others. Under .3	319	271	314	481	713.4	569.8
.3 and under .6	390	405	362	416	366.4	305.4
.6 and over	87	24	83	31	133.6	31.4
Total	796	700	759	928	1213.4	906.6
8. Examinations of Pathological material :—						
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number :—						
For detection of Spirochetes	26	1	34	3	28.2	2.4
" " Gonococci	301	469	327	220	320.8	292.2
For Wassermann Reaction	223	280	355	296	374.6	244.6
Others	179	56	162	37	114.0	55.2
Total	729	806	878	556	837.6	594.4
9. Number of Arsenobenzene Compounds issued from Health Department :—						
Under .3 ... ..	..	..	43	..	35.0	..
.3 and under .6	26	..	15	..	18.2	..
.6 and over ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galyl .3 ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.4 ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	44	..	58	..	53.2	..

Table 15.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F and corrected for Index Error).

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in inches Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	29.862	47.9	33.6	9.3	43.2	41.8	88	41.3	44.0	6.45	46.3	259'01"
February	30.269	46.6	36.6	10.0	41.0	39.2	84	40.4	43.7	1.58	70.6	277'13"
March	30.248	55.3	40.8	14.5	47.1	45.3	85	44.6	44.2	0.40	144.1	366'59"
April	30.319	57.4	38.6	18.8	48.6	44.5	69	48.7	47.2	0.09	222.4	413'40"
May	29.940	59.0	44.6	14.4	52.7	49.7	79	52.8	49.9	4.10	149.0	481'29"
June	30.018	65.2	50.9	14.3	58.8	55.6	81	58.8	53.6	2.21	215.9	494'16"
July	29.915	66.0	52.1	13.9	59.7	56.5	81	61.2	57.0	4.73	164.9	497'29"
August	29.967	67.5	53.8	13.7	60.7	57.9	84	62.8	59.0	3.90	147.1	450'19"
Sept.	29.988	64.5	49.8	14.7	57.6	55.1	84	58.8	58.3	2.03	127.8	378'38"
October	29.858	57.2	46.6	10.6	51.8	49.9	87	53.3	55.6	8.33	120.3	330'01"
November	29.786	53.9	44.5	9.4	48.9	47.2	88	49.9	52.8	6.67	56.9	265'39"
December	29.831	45.5	36.0	9.5	40.2	38.7	86	41.9	48.3	4.59	64.7	243'42"
										45.08	1530.0	hrs.

